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ABSTRACT

This curriculum guide provides instructional materials for the firearms training phase of a private security training course of study. The seven units in the course cover the following topics: safety; revolver nomenclature and maintenance; inspecting revolvers and holsters; fundamentals of revolver shooting; legal issues and deadly force; range procedures and tower commands; and revolver qualification. Three additional units are presented for an optional shotgun course: shotgun nomenclature and maintenance; fundamentals of shotgun shooting; and shotgun familiarization. Each unit of instruction is composed of some or all of these components: objective sheet with introduction and unit and specific objectives; suggested activities with details for preparation and delivery; a list of references; information sheets; assignment sheets; and assignment sheet answer keys. A multiple-choice safety test covers the information presented in units one and six only. (YLB)

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Private Security Training

Developed by
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under the direction of

Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training

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PRIVATE SECURITY TRAINING
Phase 4

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FOREWORD

The *Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act* was enacted by the Oklahoma legislature in 1987, and designed not only to regulate, but provide consistent training standards for the private security industry in the State of Oklahoma.

The Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET), whose mandate is the education and training of peace officers in the State of Oklahoma, has been deemed the agency best suited to develop standards and oversee the training of the many security specialists in Oklahoma.

The Department of Public Safety, the Council, and the Oklahoma Department of Vocational and Technical Education, have worked closely with representatives of the security and private investigator industries to determine the training needs and develop a comprehensive training curriculum for security guards, armed security guards, and private investigators.

The education institutions where this training will be conducted were selected for their ability to provide the instructors and facilities needed to accomplish these training objectives in a manner that will best benefit the private security industry.

Students who successfully complete the training program can take pride in knowing that they are now in the ranks of the best trained security officers and private investigators in the United States.

The future of the security industry rests on the education and training received today, and the professionalism demonstrated tomorrow.

We wish you the best of success in your future endeavors.

Johnny Dirck
Director
Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training

Roy Peters, Jr.
Director
Oklahoma Department of Vocational and Technical Education

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Other contributors to the development of these materials include Woody Bastemeyer, President, Western Investigations and Security Corporation; Cleo L. Fowler, business and private security consultant; Charles Davis; and Dudlee Linger.

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The text of Phase 4 resulted from a combined effort by many individuals, including Randy Jacoby, Glen McEntire, John Boren, Charles Brown, Chuck Day, and Timothy Brauer. Thank you for your input and direction!

The development of the final text for security guards could not have been completed without the support and assistance of Dr. Larry Ann Holley and Mr. Dick Schellin at Central Oklahoma Area Vocational-Technical School in Drumright. Thank you for your critical review!

Private Security Training could not have been prepared without the work of the Graphics Division, the Communication Center, and the Print Shop at the Oklahoma Department of Vocational and Technical Education in Stillwater. Special appreciation goes to everyone involved in preparing each unit of instruction for each training *Phase.*

I also want to thank Dr. Charles O. Hopkins, Assistant State Director; Greg Pierce, CIMC Coordinator; Sheila Stone, Coordinator of Curriculum Development; Vikki Dearing, Coordinator of Adult Training and Development; Jimmy F. Roblyer, Adult Training Specialist; Kristi Treadwell, Adult Training Specialist; and Keith Harp, Assistant Coordinator, Instructional Services at the Oklahoma Department of Vocational and Technical Education for their support, guidance and contributions!

Craig A. Maile,
Curriculum Specialist
Curriculum and Instructional Materials Center

USE OF THIS PUBLICATION

Objective Sheet (white pages)

Each unit of instruction is based on performance objectives. These objectives state the goals of the course, thus providing a sense of direction and accomplishment for the student. Performance objectives are stated in two forms: unit objectives, stating the subject matter to be covered in a unit of instruction; and specific objectives, stating the student performance necessary to reach the unit objective.

Because the objectives of the unit provide direction for the teaching-learning process, it is important for the instructor and students to have a common understanding of the intent of the objectives. A limited number of performance terms have been used in the objectives for this curriculum to assist in promoting the effectiveness of the communication among all individuals using the materials. Each student should have a copy of the objective sheet to refer to throughout the teaching/learning process. This will help answer any questions concerning performance requirements for each instructional unit.

The objectives can also help determine teaching strategies and instructional methods. Instructors should prepare for each unit by deciding how each objective can best be taught.

Suggested Activities (pink pages)

The suggested activities help instructors plan their presentation of the unit. Reading the suggested activities before teaching the unit allows time to obtain supplemental materials and audiovisuals and to contact outside resources. Instructor duties will vary according to the particular unit.

References listed are those used in the development of the unit. The instructor may use the references to supplement knowledge of the subject area or to guide students with particular interests or occupation objectives in the area covered. Suggested resources are also listed.

Information Sheets (green pages)

The information sheet provides "must know" content essential for meeting the objectives of the unit. The information sheet serves as an excellent guide for presenting background knowledge necessary for skill development. It also may be used for coordination activities and advisory committees.

The information sheet may include notes, cautions, or warnings. These should be discussed carefully and thoroughly. **NOTES** are short verbal additions to the information sheet or procedural outline that provide nice-to-know and decision-making information. A note may tell the student what to watch for or to consider at a given step. It may explain when a step may not be applicable. Notes offer guidance that may help the student understand the process and do it more efficiently. **Cautions** are advisories that tell the student how to avoid causing minor personal injury or equipment damage. **Warnings** are advisories that tell the student how to avoid serious personal injury or death to the student, persons in the workplace, or users of the project or the procedure.

Assignment Sheets (tan pages)

The Assignment Sheets in *Private Security Training* are supplementary activities only. Students are not required to achieve a particular score on any Assignment Sheet in order to successfully complete any given unit.

Assignment Sheets may be given to students for completion in class or for homework.

Answers to Assignment Sheets (pink pages)

This component is designed to assist the instructor in evaluation of student performances.

Safety Test (yellow pages)

The multiple-choice Safety Test covers the information presented in Unit I and Unit VI only. You should give the Safety Test not earlier than the next class session after completing Unit VI. Allow a full hour for the test.

Each of the 25 questions is worth 4 points. Each student must achieve a score of at least eighty-five percent (85%) on the Safety Test before they will be allowed to proceed to Unit VII. (Unit VII will be instructed on the firing range.) If a student misses four (4) or more questions, then the student has not passed the Safety Test.

Review the completed tests with your students before you begin Unit VII and before any firing on the firing range. Follow the established policy for students who do not achieve a passing score on the Safety Test.

Firearms Licensing Examination

A comprehensive firearms licensing examination will be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET. The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

Shotgun Course (Optional)

The Shotgun Course is optional. Students who take the Shotgun Course must attend the classroom and range instruction for the Shotgun Course at the first available class after they have successfully completed the Revolver Course, or at a time to be arranged with CLEET.

All students who take the Shotgun Course must first successfully complete the Revolver Course. The Shotgun Course is not a review of the Revolver Course.

Unit X is scored for record only, not for qualification.

Time Limits

UNIT I	1 Hour
UNIT II	1 Hour
UNIT III	1 Hour
UNIT IV	1 Hour
UNIT V	2½ Hours
UNIT VI	1/2 Hour
SAFETY TEST	1 Hour
UNIT VII	16 Hours (over a 2-day period)

UNIT VIII	1 Hour
UNIT IX	1 Hour
UNIT X	2 Hours

Follow the time limits as closely as possible.

CORRECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Curriculum and Instructional Materials Center (CIMC) wants to provide vocational instructors and students with materials that are accurate and effective. Although the CIMC strives to maintain the highest standards of development and production, oversights occasionally do occur. If you find any errors in this or other CIMC publications, or have suggestions for improving their usefulness in vocational programs, please notify the CIMC staff. One easy way of pointing out errors is to make a photocopy of the affected page and to indicate the correction on the copy. Mail this information to the CIMC, where it will be used to correct the publication before the materials are reprinted.

To ensure that the material is updated on a timely basis, notify the CIMC of necessary corrections as soon as possible after discovering the error. Do not assume that someone else will notice the error and inform the CIMC; other users may be making the same assumption. Please send corrections and suggestions for improving this publication to the following address:

Curriculum and Instructional Materials Center
Oklahoma Department of Vocational and Technical Education
1500 West Seventh Avenue
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074-4364

OBJECTIVE SHEET	SAFETY	I

INTRODUCTION

Knowing and understanding firearms safety and range rules is vital to your training in the use of firearms. In addition to the question of civil liability, you should know and follow the proper range rules in order to protect yourself and others while on the firing range.

Safety is critical to you as a handler of firearms. Your revolver or shotgun is not in itself dangerous. However, the destructive capability of firearms makes any human error in their handling and use a potentially tragic error. You must understand and respect the deadly potential of your weapons, and you must follow basic range rules.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completing this unit, you will develop the attitudes and skills needed to use your revolver and service shotgun efficiently, professionally, and safely.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. State basic premises for firearms safety.
2. Select from a list general safety rules.
3. Select from a list range safety rules.
4. Distinguish among types of cartridge malfunctions.
5. Explain the importance of safeguarding firearms.
6. Identify the authorities that influence the proper handling of firearms.
7. State basic rules for storing firearms.
8. State ways for making a revolver inoperable.

PREPARATION

1. Review the unit and plan your presentation.
2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible).
3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom.

   IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities.
5. Make students aware of the multiple-choice safety test to be given after students have completed Unit VI.

   NOTE: The multiple-choice safety test will cover the information presented in Unit I and Unit VI.
6. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET.

   NOTE: The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

DELIVERY

Objective 1

- Explain that all of the basic premises must be true before someone handles a firearm.

Objective 2

- Emphasize the NOTE under Rule 1.
- Demonstrate the proper way to unload the revolver and/or the semi-automatic pistol.
- Demonstrate the proper way to transfer the revolver and/or the semi-automatic pistol.

Objective 3

- Discuss how range safety affects everyone on the firing range.
- Discuss each Rule.
- Demonstrate Rule 5.
- Show examples of cleaning patches or rags and discuss as a group the personal injury and/or damage that can result if these and other obstructions are left in the cylinder or barrel.
- Emphasize the NOTE under Rule 11.
- Show samples of hearing protectors and shooting glasses.

Objective 4

- Discuss the difference(s) between each type of malfunction.

Objective 5

- Create scenarios that show the importance of safeguarding firearms. Create scenarios that describe a poorly-safeguarded firearm, then ask students to explain why the firearm is unsafe and "correct" the scenario.

Objective 6

- Discuss the influence of each authority on the proper handling of a firearm.

Objective 7

- Discuss the importance of each basic rule. If possible, describe dangerous situations resulting from the improper storage of a firearm.

Objective 8

- Demonstrate each method.

REFERENCES

- Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET).
- Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	SAFETY	I

OBJECTIVE 1 — **State basic premises for firearms safety.**

1. The handler of the firearm is in sound mental and physical condition
2. The firearm is of sound design and is well-maintained
3. The ammunition used is safe
4. The holster, in the case of a revolver, is properly designed and constructed to fit a particular firearm

OBJECTIVE 2 — **Select from a list general safety rules.**

1. TREAT all weapons as though they were loaded.

   NOTE: This applies to all firearms at all times, regardless of the circumstances. **Do not accept anyone's word that a firearm is unloaded — check it yourself!**

2. DETERMINE whether a firearm is loaded before picking it up or accepting it from another person.

   IMPORTANT: If you accept a firearm from another person, have the person unload the weapon first except in arrest situations or situations requiring your complete control of the weapon. If you pick up a firearm, unload it or call for assistance to unload the weapon if you are not familiar with the proper procedures for the particular firearm — prevent an accidental discharge.

UNLOADING THE REVOLVER

(1) OPEN the cylinder
(2) EJECT the cartridges or cases into your hand
(3) CHECK the chambers in the cylinder to be sure each is empty
(4) COUNT the rounds in your hand to be sure they are all accounted for

UNLOADING THE SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

NOTE: You should know how to safely handle this weapon should you recover the weapon in a particular case.

(1) REMOVE the magazine
(2) PULL the slide rearward to unload the chamber
(3) LOCK the slide open
(4) CHECK the chamber visually to be sure it is empty

3. When you transfer a revolver, you must OPEN the cylinder, UNLOAD the revolver, and PRESENT the firearm grip first to the person receiving the weapon.

   When you transfer a semi-automatic handgun, you must REMOVE the magazine, UNLOAD the chamber, LOCK the action open, and PRESENT the firearm grip first to the person receiving the weapon.

4. When you transfer or transport a shotgun or rifle, you must UNLOAD the firearm with the action open and the safety engaged, and HOLD the firearm in a port-arms position.

   NOTE: You may carry or transport an unloaded rifle, shotgun, or pistol in a motor vehicle. However, you can transport a clip- or magazine-loaded rifle or shotgun (not chamber-loaded) if it is transported in a locked compartment of the vehicle. (See Title 21, Sections 1289.6 and 1289.13).

5. POINT your firearm in a safe direction until you have acquired the target.

   IMPORTANT: Never point a firearm in a direction where the weapon could discharge accidentally and cause injury or damage.

6. KEEP your finger off the trigger until the weapon is on the target.

OBJECTIVE 3 **Select from a list range safety rules.**

1. BRING only unloaded firearms to the firing range. Remove ammunition from your firearms, pockets, belt loops, and all ammunition-carrying devices.

2. HAVE your firearms checked by a range officer or assistant before bringing your firearms to the range. Even a new weapon can malfunction. You should not carry or fire any weapon until it has been inspected by a qualified armorer.

3. LOAD your firearms on the firing range only after you have taken your position at the firing point and only after the command to "load" is given.

4. UNLOAD all firearms only when and as directed to do so. EJECT spent cases on the ground, not into your hand or into your brass bucket — you will have the chance to retrieve the cases when the firing line is safe.

5. POINT your firearm down-range for loading. You must

   a. Be on the firing line

   b. Step back with your "strong side" foot

   c. Turn your body so that your firearm is pointed down-range (Weaver Stance)

   NOTE: You must be on the firing line and your weapon must be pointing down-range before you load your firearm.

6. CHECK your firearm for barrel obstructions before you load and fire the firearm.

   a. Open the cylinder (for revolvers)

   b. Point your firearm down-range at all times

   c. Check the barrel visually to be sure that the barrel is not blocked

   IMPORTANT: Never leave cleaning patches or rags in the cylinder or barrel. These and other obstructions can cause personal injury and damage the firearm when you fire it.

7. REMOVE your revolver from its holster before you place your finger on the trigger and POINT your firearm down-range.

   a. Place your trigger finger outside the trigger guard.

   b. Insert your finger into the trigger guard only after you have pointed your firearm down-range.

   IMPORTANT: Always holster your revolver before changing firing lines. **This will prevent an accidental discharge of the firearm.**

8. In case of cartridge malfunction, DO NOT OPEN the cylinder for at least ten (10) seconds.

   a. Point your firearm down-range.

   b. Call for a line officer to check your firearm.

      Do not fire until your weapon has been checked.

9. PROCEED from the firing line to the targets when the command to go forward is given.

   IMPORTANT: Never proceed to the targets until all weapons are unloaded and holstered. After you have completed your string of fire, either reload and holster your weapon (if appropriate) or unload and holster your weapon, as directed by the tower officer. After holstering your weapon, wait for further instructions. When the line is safe, the command to go forward will be given.

10. While on the firing line, SPEAK only to a line officer or coach or to call attention to an immediately hazardous situation. If you hear the command to "cease fire," you must immediately

    a. Cease firing,

    b. Holster your revolver, and

    c. Wait for further commands.

    NOTE: If anyone gives the command to "cease fire," then you should stop firing immediately.

11. If you are spoken to while on the firing line, you should LISTEN but do not turn around — keep your revolver holstered or point your firearm down-range.

    NOTE: If you turn around with your firearm in your hand, you could be pointing the barrel down the firing line or at the instructor. You could be expelled from the firing range.

12. When you transfer a revolver, you must OPEN the cylinder, UNLOAD the revolver, and PRESENT the firearm grip first to the person receiving the revolver.

13. When you transfer a shotgun, you must HOLD the firearm in a port-arms position, ENGAGE the safety, OPEN the action, and UNLOAD the shotgun.

14. When you transfer a semi-automatic pistol, you must REMOVE the magazine, UNLOAD the chamber, LOCK the action open, and PRESENT the pistol grip first.

15. When reloading, DO NOT RETRIEVE any dropped rounds. Call for a line officer, and you will have the chance to retrieve the rounds.

16. KEEP the muzzle of your firearm from touching the ground.

    NOTE: If you drop your firearm, call for a line officer for assistance.

17. WEAR hearing protectors and shooting glasses while on the firing line.

18. SMOKING or chewing tobacco is not allowed on the firing line. Alcoholic beverages are not allowed on the firing range.

    NOTE: It is your responsibility before firing to inform the line officer of any personal impairment that could prevent you from carrying out the general and range safety rules. Such impairment could include broken bones, vision problems, hearing problems, effects of medication, etc. If you are under the influence of any narcotic drug that may mentally or physically impair you, you will not be allowed on the firing line.

19. IF YOU VIOLATE any of the range safety rules, you may be expelled from the firing range.

OBJECTIVE 4 **Distinguish among types of cartridge malfunctions.**

Misfire — the failure of a primer to ignite a powder charge, caused by a light hammer fall, a primer not being fully seated in the cartridge case, or a contaminated round.

Hangfire — the temporary failure of a primer to ignite a powder charge, caused by a defective primer or contaminated ammunition.

NOTE: A hangfire will usually fire within five to ten seconds. You should wait 10 seconds and point the cylinder in the air away from your face, to keep the brass from striking your face when checking.

Squib load — a cartridge in which too little powder or no powder is loaded. When a primer is detonated by the firing pin, enough energy is expended to start the bullet out of the cartridge and into the barrel, but not enough for the bullet to completely clear the barrel. If this happens, one of two things may happen:

1. The bullet may slightly leave the cartridge case and partially enter the barrel without clearing the cylinder, preventing the cylinder from rotating and placing another round up for firing,

   OR

2. Enough energy may be present to push the bullet completely out of the cylinder, but not out of the barrel, allowing the cylinder to rotate and place another round up for firing.

   NOTE: Consider the possible consequences of firing when a bullet is still lodged in the barrel. This could cause you serious injury and severely damage your revolver. A squib load will have a sound ranging from a no-report to a "pop" or the sound of a normal report.

IMPORTANT: Always be aware of the possibility of these three malfunctions of a revolver cartridge! If in doubt, stop shooting and call a line officer for assistance. Do not try to clear the weapon yourself!

OBJECTIVE 5 **Explain the importance of safeguarding firearms.**

Just as your firearm can protect you or others in dangerous situations, it can also create a potentially-dangerous situation if you do not store it properly while off-duty. A loaded firearm left unguarded while not in use poses a threat to you and to innocent persons, if immature or irresponsible individuals gain access to it. Safe storage of your firearm off-duty includes common sense, good judgement, and adherence to rules. Make your firearm inaccessible and inoperable.

OBJECTIVE 6 **Identify the authorities that influence the proper handling of firearms.**

The Law — The law has clearly defined your personal responsibility and legal accountability for creating such conditions that may result in injury or death from the careless or negligent use or improper handling of your firearm

Agency Rules and Regulations — The rules and regulations of your agency generally specify that you are obliged to exercise the proper safety precautions in the handling of your firearm

Moral Responsibility — Your conscience, along with any code of ethics that you may follow

NOTE: Any injury or death resulting from the accidental, careless or negligent use of your firearm therefore violates the law, your agency rules and regulations, and your moral responsibility.

OBJECTIVE 7 **State basic rules for storing firearms.**

1. STORE your firearm inconspicuously, in an area where other persons do not have access

2. LOCK your unloaded firearm in a restricted area, using (1) a lock box or (2) a gun cabinet or safe

3. STORE your firearm and its ammunition separately or in separate, locked compartments

4. LIMIT the access to your keys

5. KEEP your firearms out of reach of sleeping areas — you could possibly use the weapon without being wide awake, or accidentally fire at a family member

   IMPORTANT: You should be fully conscious before using any firearm.

OBJECTIVE 8 **State ways for making a revolver inoperable.**

Secure your revolver with

1. handcuffs, by locking one cuff around the frame with the cylinder open, and the other cuff through the trigger guard and behind the trigger,

   OR

2. a commercially-available "no key" safety device that you insert through one of the chambers in the cylinder, preventing the cylinder from closing,

   OR

3. a combination- or key-type padlock that you lock around the frame with the cylinder open.

OBJECTIVE SHEET	**REVOLVER NOMENCLATURE AND MAINTENANCE** II

INTRODUCTION

As an armed security guard or private investigator, you must know the fundamentals of firearms nomenclature and maintenance. Only a well-maintained and serviceable firearm will function properly when you need it. By knowing the basic parts of your firearms and by following the proper steps for cleaning and inspecting revolvers, you can prevent a possible life-threatening situation resulting from a poorly maintained weapon.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completing this unit, you should have the skills needed to correctly maintain your service revolver.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. Match general terms associated with revolver nomenclature and maintenance with their correct definitions.
2. Match terms associated with the visible parts of a revolver with their correct definitions.
3. Identify the visible parts of a revolver.
4. List items found in a basic cleaning kit.
5. Identify the order of basic steps for disassembling a revolver.
6. Identify the order of basic steps for cleaning the chambers and bore.
7. Identify the order of basic steps for cleaning the frame.
8. Identify the order of basic steps for reassembling a revolver.
9. State three general rules about the frequency of cleaning a revolver.
10. State the steps for inspecting a revolver.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	REVOLVER NOMENCLATURE AND MAINTENANCE II

PREPARATION

1. Review the unit and plan your presentation.
2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible).
3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom.

   IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities.
5. Make students aware of the multiple-choice safety test to be given after students have completed Unit VI.

   NOTE: The multiple-choice safety test will cover the information presented in Unit I and Unit VI.
6. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET.

   NOTE: The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

DELIVERY

Objective 1

- For safety reasons, discourage the use of single-action revolvers.

Objectives 2 and 3

- Match the terms to the visible parts of the revolver.
- Quiz students on the visible parts of the revolver.

Objective 4

- Show examples of each item in a basic cleaning kit.

Objective 5

- Demonstrate each step for the appropriate brand of revolver. Adapt each step if needed for different brands.

Objectives 6-8

- Demonstrate each step.
- Show examples of cleaning patches or rags and discuss as a group the personal injury and/or damage that can result if these and other obstructions are left in the cylinder or barrel.

Objective 9

- Discuss the importance of cleaning the revolver regularly. Explain what could happen when the revolver is not properly and regularly maintained.

Objective 10

- Demonstrate each step.

REFERENCES

- Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET).
- Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET

REVOLVER NOMENCLATURE AND MAINTENANCE II

OBJECTIVE 1

Match general terms associated with revolver nomenclature and maintenance with their correct definitions.

Ballistics — the science of study of the motion and trajectory of projectiles, primarily concerned with the flight of the missile.

Caliber — the interior diameter of the barrel of a firearm measured between the widest surfaces.

Cartridge — a capsule that contains the necessary ammunition components used in small arms, and composed of four separate and distinct parts:

a. Case — the metallic container into which the other components are inserted

b. Powder — the chemical compound that, when under the application of heat, quickly changes into a rapidly expanding gas

c. Primer — a soft metal cup into which is pressed a highly sensitive pellet of explosive. When struck by the hammer nose or firing pin, it detonates and provides the heat necessary for the powder charge

d. Bullet — the projectile against which the expanding gas works, driven through the barrel of a firearm and into trajectory

Firearm — a device designed to expel a projectile or projectiles as the result of the burning of gun powder or other propellant.

Revolver — a small arm, having a revolving cylinder with separately loaded chambers that rotate into alignment with a single barrel.

NOTE: In a single action revolver, the hammer must be cocked manually to present a fresh cartridge. In double action revolvers, the pulling of the trigger performs the double function of cocking the hammer and rotating the cylinder to present a fresh cartridge to the firing mechanism.

Round — a term from the days when a firearm had to be muzzle loaded, and fired one ball as its projectile.

NOTE: One round means one cartridge, six rounds mean six cartridges, etc.

Semi-Automatic Pistol — a small arm in which the case of the fired cartridge is ejected and a fresh cartridge is pushed from a magazine or clip into the chamber by the energy of the gases generated in the firing of the preceding, or by the recoil of the preceding cartridge.

Small Arms — firearms of such size that the weapon and a reasonable amount of ammunition can be conveniently carried and used by one person, including all hand- and shoulder-fired weapons.

Trajectory — the path of the bullet through the air, moving under the combined influences of the force of gravity, the force of the propulsion, and the resistance of the air.

OBJECTIVE 2 **Match terms associated with the visible parts of a revolver with their correct definitions.**

NOTE: The parts of the revolver are readily visible without disassembling the revolver.

Barrel — the tubular part of a revolver fitted into the front of the frame, bored and calibrated to various sizes, through which the bullet passes when the cartridge is discharged, to give it direction and accuracy.

Butt — the bottom of the grips or the grip part of the frame.

Cylinder — the part of the revolver located in the frame and chambered to receive the cartridges, rotating to present fresh cartridges.

Extractor — the mechanism that throws the fired cases from the chambers of the cylinder.

Forcing cone — the rear end of the barrel, shaped like a cone, through which the bullet first enters the barrel, and that aligns the bullet and prevents shaving lead from the bullet.

Frame — the main part of the revolver, into which the other parts are fitted or attached.

Grooves — the spiral channels within the bore, between the adjacent lands.

Hammer — the part of the firing mechanism that holds the hammer nose which strikes the cartridge primer when the trigger is pulled.

Hammer Nose — the part of the hammer that strikes the cartridge primer.

NOTE: Also called the firing pin.

Lands — the raised spiral surface of the bore of the barrel.

Muzzle — the forward end of the barrel, or the point of exit of the bullet when it is fired.

Side Plate — the removable part of the frame that, when removed, exposes the internal parts of the revolver. Usually secured by 3 or 4 screws.

NOTE: The screw nearest the muzzle end of the revolver secures the yoke and is fitted to that particular hole. The screw nearest the butt end is shorter, has a flat head, and is designed to fit under the stocks. You should not interchange side plate screws.

Sights, Front and Rear — the parts that must be aligned properly to impart the desired direction to the bullet. The front sight is attached to and above the muzzle end of the barrel. The rear sight is attached to or milled into the frame, just in front of the hammer.

Stocks (Grips) — the handles or the "holding" part of the revolver, usually made of wood.

Cylinder Latch — the part of the revolver on the left side of the frame behind the cylinder, that unlocks or releases the cylinder, allowing it to be moved out of the frame to help in loading or unloading the cylinder.

Top Strap — the top part of the frame between the hammer and the rear of the barrel, above the cylinder opening.

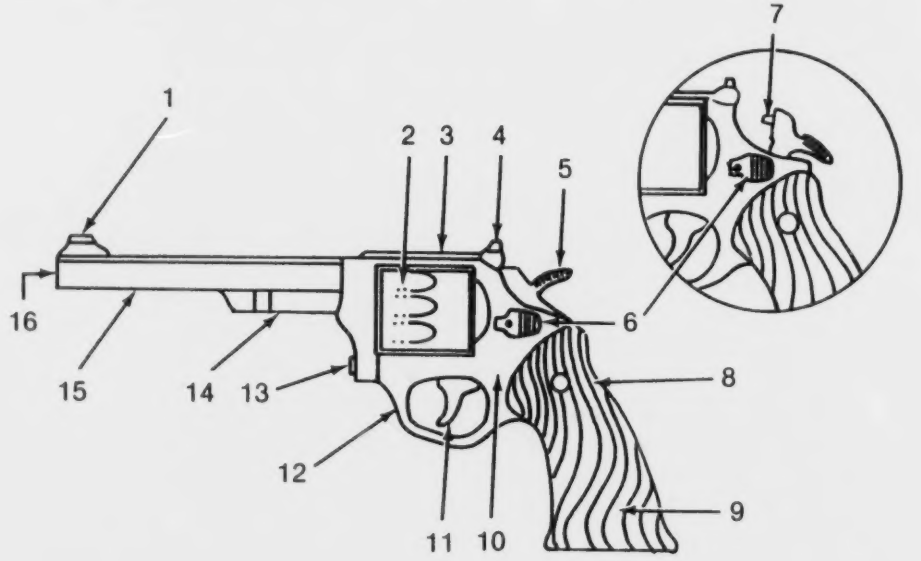
Trigger — a small lever-like part projecting down out of the frame and that, when pulled, fires the revolver.

Trigger Guard — the section of the frame that surrounds and protects the trigger, and into which the finger is placed to fire the revolver.

OBJECTIVE 3

Identify the visible parts of a revolver.

NOTE: The diagram on the next page shows some of the basic visible parts of a revolver. You should study this diagram carefully and be able to identify the labeled parts by sight.



Adapted from *Criminal Justice Systems (Student Guide)*, by The Center for Instructional Development and Services, Florida State University. Used with permission.

1. Front Sight
2. Cylinder
3. Top Strap
4. Rear Sight
5. Hammer
6. Cylinder Latch
7. Firing Pin/Hammer Nose
8. Back Strap
9. Stock/Grip
10. Frame
11. Trigger
12. Trigger Guard
13. Yoke
14. Ejector Rod
15. Barrel
16. Muzzle

OBJECTIVE 4 **List items found in a basic cleaning kit.**

- Assorted screwdrivers to fit all screws
- Bore brushes (high quality)
- Bore patches
- Cleaning brush (steel)
- Cleaning rod with patch adapter
- Cloth rags
- Gun oil (high grade)
- Powder solvent (high grade)
- Preservative lubricant

  EXAMPLE: WD-40, Hoppe's, Bore-Brite, etc.

- Scraping tool

  EXAMPLE: Small and dull-edged, such as a screwdriver or knife blade.

OBJECTIVE 5 **Identify the order of basic steps for disassembling a revolver.**

1. TURN the stock screw counterclockwise until the screw is completely free.

2. REMOVE the right-hand stock by exerting pressure on the head of the screw until the stock works free.

   REMOVE the left-hand stock by gently tapping on the inside of the stock with the knife blade or end of a screwdriver.

   NOTE: Set the wooden stocks aside so that they will not come into contact with cleaning solvent or gun oil.

3. REMOVE the cylinder and yoke by first removing the forward sideplate screw.

   NOTE: This is a fitted screw. Do not exchange this screw with other sideplate screws.

4. PRESS the cylinder release latch and swing the cylinder out of the frame.

5. GRASP the front of the yoke and pull it toward the muzzle end of the barrel until the yoke clears the frame. Hold the cylinder to ensure it does not move.

   NOTE: The yoke should stay in place in the cylinder so that brush bristles or other materials will not fall into the center of the cylinder. These materials will cause the cylinder to bind when you insert the yoke.

OBJECTIVE 6 **Identify the order of basic steps for cleaning the chambers and bore.**

1. PUT a bore patch in the cleaning rod patch adapter and apply powder solvent to the patch.

2. PUSH the bore patch through the revolver chambers and bore.

   NOTE: Repeat several times with new patches each time.

3. ATTACH the bore brush to the cleaning rod and RUN the brush several times through the chambers and bore while the surfaces are still wet with powder solvent.

   NOTE: Be sure that the brush passes all the way through on each stroke, to thoroughly clean the entire length of the chambers and bore. In extreme cases of lead build-up in the chambers or bore, use a bore brush or a commercially available tool to remove the lead deposits.

4. After using the brush, PUSH several clean patches through the chambers and bore to remove all solvent.

   NOTE: Continue until the patches are clean and dry upon removal.

5. PUT a clean patch in the patch adapter and lightly MOISTEN the patch with gun oil.

   NOTE: Do not use too much oil.

6. PUSH the oiled patch through the chambers and bore. Repeat with a clean, dry patch to remove excess oil.

   IMPORTANT: Never leave cleaning patches or rags in the cylinder or barrel. These and other obstructions can cause personal injury and can damage the firearm when you fire it.

OBJECTIVE 7 **Identify the order of basic steps for cleaning the frame.**

1. Using a bore brush or steel-bristle brush, REMOVE the lead deposits from the end of the forcing cone and adjacent areas.

   NOTE: Lead build-up on and around the forcing cone may cause (1) cylinder drag, (2) "spitting lead," and (3) trigger jerks.

2. WIPE the rest of the frame with a clean cloth saturated with powder solvent, to remove dirt, smoke, and perspiration.

3. DRY the frame thoroughly with a clean cloth. Any remaining solvent on the frame may oxidize and cause rust.

4. WIPE all surfaces of the frame again with a cloth that is slightly moist with preservative lubricant.

5. WIPE the frame again with a clean, dry cloth, leaving a very light protective coating of lubricant on the frame.

OBJECTIVE 8 **Identify the order of basic steps for reassembling a revolver.**

1. RETURN the yoke and cylinder unit to its proper position in the frame.

2. INSERT the forward sideplate screw and be sure that it is tight.

3. INSTALL the left- and right-hand stocks, and INSERT the stock screw.

4. WIPE the entire revolver once more lightly with a clean, dry cloth.

   NOTE: Load your revolver before you return to duty.

OBJECTIVE 9 **State three general rules about the frequency of cleaning a revolver.**

NOTE: The weather, amount of moisture, frequency of use, degree of contact with dust and dirt, and other factors determine the frequency of cleaning required to keep your revolver in safe operating order.

1. Clean outside metal and wood surfaces EACH DAY.

2. Clean outside surfaces, chambers, bore, and frame (entire weapon) after EACH FIRING.

3. Clean the entire weapon at least semi-annually.

OBJECTIVE 10 **State the steps for inspecting a revolver.**

NOTE: In order for your revolver to function properly and reliably, you must inspect your firearm regularly both before and after firing. A good time to inspect your revolver is while you are cleaning it. **Always be sure that your revolver is unloaded before you inspect it.**

1. CHECK all visible screws for tightness, including side plate screws and the stock screw.

2. CHECK the ejector rod, including

   a. the area between the extractor and the cylinder well for cleanliness

   b. the ejector rod itself for dents and other defects

   c. the looseness of the ejector rod

3. CHECK the firing pin, if exposed, for looseness and penetration.

4. CHECK the cylinder for excessive looseness.

   a. Cock the hammer.

   b. If you detect excessive play, take your revolver to a qualified armorer for service.

5. CHECK the outside of the revolver for rust or dirt.

6. CHECK the barrel for cracks, dents, bulges or bends.

OBJECTIVE SHEET	**INSPECTING REVOLVERS AND HOLSTERS** III

INTRODUCTION

You must protect yourself and others on the firing range and on the job by inspecting your firearm(s) regularly. By inspecting your weapon(s) correctly and thoroughly, you will maintain your firearm in safe operating condition and will reduce the risk of weapon malfunction at a critical time.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completing this unit, you will know the basic points for inspecting revolvers.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. Explain the inspection standards that firearms, leather items and related gear must satisfy for use on the firing range.
2. Distinguish among recommended and prohibited holsters on the firing range.
3. State minimum inspection points and their standards.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	INSPECTING REVOLVERS AND HOLSTERS III

PREPARATION

1. Review the unit and plan your presentation.
2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible).
3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom.

   IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities.
5. Make students aware of the multiple-choice safety test to be given after students have completed Unit VI.

   NOTE: The multiple-choice safety test will cover the information presented in Unit I and Unit VI.
6. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET.

   NOTE: The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

DELIVERY

Objective 1

- Define a "factory specification."
- Give examples of firearms, leather items and related gear that would be unsafe for use on the firing range.

Objective 2

- Show samples of the prohibited and the recommended holsters.

Objective 3

- If your school requires additional points of inspection, discuss those points also.
- Demonstrate each numbered point.

REFERENCES

- Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET).
- Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	**INSPECTING REVOLVERS AND HOLSTERS** III

OBJECTIVE 1

Explain the inspection standards that firearms, leather items, and related gear must satisfy for use on the firing range.

The Rangemaster or a designated armorer will inspect weapons before firing on the range. This inspection includes all weapons to be used during the training session on the firing range, leather items, and any related gear that could affect range safety.

Firearms shall meet *factory specifications.* The Rangemaster or a designated armorer may reject any revolver or leather items considered unsafe for use on the range.

NOTE: The weapons inspection determines whether the firearm performs at a safe and factory-specified functional level only. No "action jobs" or other firearms modifications will be performed as a part of this firearms training program.

OBJECTIVE 2

Distinguish among recommended and prohibited holsters on the firing range.

PROHIBITED

NOTE: Due to various safety factors, the following holsters are NOT ALLOWED on the firing range.

- Clam front break
- Flap covered
- Swivel
- Inside pant clip
- Crossdraw
- Others considered unsafe by the Rangemaster or designated armorer.

RECOMMENDED

- Metal-lined and/or nonbinding type

OBJECTIVE 3

State minimum inspection points and their standards.

NOTE: These points are the *minimum* points required.

1.	General condition	—	Free of rust or other foreign matter. Check cylinder opening and forcing cone for lead build-up, smoke and powder residue
2.	Barrel	—	Check outside for bulges, bent, burrs or loose sights, tight in frame. Check inside for obstructions, rust, excessive pits
3.	Cylinder carry-up	—	Check single and double action
4.	Cylinder bind	—	Check for sing
5.	Cylinder front gauge	—	Should be .004 to .010
6.	Difficult cylinder open and close	—	Check for loose extractor rod or thumb release latch
7.	Ejector rod	—	Check for rod run-out and tightness. Rotate cylinder and depress ejector rod on each chamber
8.	Hammer block	—	Revolver must have hammer block
9.	Hammer push-off	—	Should hold 8 to 9 pounds pressure
10.	Hammer fall	—	If hammer fall appears light, remove stocks and check strain screw for tightness and main spring and strain screw for alteration
11.	Rough double action	—	Check for excessive tension and roughness
12.	Single action creep	—	Hammer should fall crisply
13.	Trigger return	—	Should be crisp with no hesitation. If trigger return is weak or slow, remove side plate and check rebound slide spring (15 coils minimum)

14. Double action pull — Should be 12 to 14 pounds (N frame 14 pounds minimum). If pull seems light, weigh trigger pull

15. Cylinder stop — Check each chamber for hold or throw-by

16. End shake — Check cylinder and yoke for end shake

OBJECTIVE SHEET	**FUNDAMENTALS OF REVOLVER SHOOTING**	IV

INTRODUCTION

The service revolver is a versatile weapon in the hands of someone who understands the fundamentals of revolver shooting. For your shots to be effective, you must apply the fundamentals of revolver shooting each time you fire your revolver.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completing this unit, you will have the skills needed to properly load and unload the service revolver, handle the firearm in a firing situation, and fire from a number of combat shooting positions.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. State the steps in assuming proper stance.
2. Explain the importance of proper grip.
3. State the steps in gripping the revolver.
4. Define sight alignment and sight picture.
5. Explain the importance of properly controlling breathing while firing.
6. State the steps in controlling breathing while firing.
7. Explain the importance of proper trigger control.
8. State the steps in controlling the trigger.
9. Explain the importance of proper follow-through.
10. State guidelines for proper follow-through.
11. List common errors in revolver shooting.
12. Identify in order the steps in presenting your revolver.
13. Identify in order the steps in assuming the close combat position (strong hand).
14. State guidelines for shooting with your weak hand.
15. Identify in order the steps in the five-count sequence for assuming the Weaver Stance.
16. Identify in order the steps in assuming position for barricade shooting (standing with support).

17. Describe the kneeling position (aimed fire).

18. Identify in order the steps in loading the revolver with the right hand.

19. Identify in order the steps in unloading the revolver with the right hand.

20. Identify in order the steps in loading the revolver with the left hand.

21. Identify in order the steps in unloading the revolver with the left hand.

22. State the steps in loading the revolver at night with the right hand.

23. State the steps in loading the revolver at night with the left hand.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	FUNDAMENTALS OF REVOLVER SHOOTING IV

PREPARATION

1. Review the unit and plan your presentation.
2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible.)
3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom.

   IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities.
5. Make students aware of the multiple-choice safety test to be given after students have completed Unit VI.

   NOTE: The multiple-choice safety test will cover the information presented in Unit I and Unit VI.
6. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET.

   NOTE: The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

DELIVERY

Objectives 1-23

- Demonstrate proper stance and grip.
- Demonstrate the steps for Objectives that list steps in order.

  IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
- Explain the difference between "squeezing" the trigger and "pulling" the trigger.
- Suggest ways to correct common errors in revolver shooting.

REFERENCES

- Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET).
- Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	FUNDAMENTALS OF REVOLVER SHOOTING	IV

OBJECTIVE 1 **State the steps in assuming proper stance.**

NOTE: "Stance" is another word for "body position" and involves your whole body.

1. SPREAD your feet to a comfortable position (about 15-18 inches apart).
2. STAND at a 45-degree angle to your target.
3. KEEP your body weight equal on both feet.
4. KEEP your legs straight but not stiff.
5. STAND with the trunk of your body erect and relaxed.

   NOTE: Keep the body position that is normal for you.

OBJECTIVE 2 **Explain the importance of proper grip.**

Your grip on your revolver when shooting should be both comfortable and firm. If you grip the revolver too tightly, a tremor will result, making good sight alignment impossible. If you do not grip the revolver tightly enough, your revolver will shift in your hand each time you fire, increasing the time you will need to recover from the recoil after your shot.

You must keep your grip while squeezing the trigger. If you tighten your fingers as you squeeze the trigger, you will pull the sights out of alignment. Your shot will hit the target LOW, either right or left.

OBJECTIVE 3 **State the steps in gripping the revolver.**

1. POSITION the back strap of your revolver so that the line of the barrel bisects the "V" formed by your thumb and forefinger, with your wrist *straight* and *locked*.

   NOTE: Your wrist must be locked for an accurate shot. The top of the back strap should be even with the web of your hand at the V, and the weight of your revolver should be on your middle finger as you wrap the finger around the stocks and behind the trigger guard. The line formed by the second knuckles should be under the trigger guard. In this grip, the barrel of your revolver will be in a straight line, with your forearms and wrist locked.

2. PLACE your forefinger on the trigger so that the edge of the trigger is on the first joint of your forefinger.

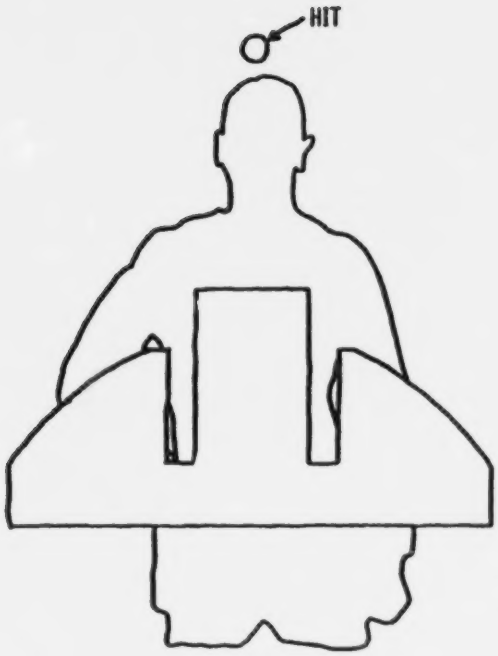
   IMPORTANT: If you have too much of your finger on the trigger, you could push your revolver to the left (for right-handed shooters) when you squeeze the trigger. Your forefinger could also touch your thumb as you squeeze the trigger, causing you to lose your concentration and move the sights. If you have too little of your finger on the trigger, you could pull your revolver to the right. Often, the stocks of the revolver will not fit your hand, or the size of your hand and the length of your fingers may make this grip impossible. In such cases, you should change grip in order to reach the trigger. The barrel of your revolver must remain *straight* with your forearm, and your wrist must be *locked.*

OBJECTIVE 4 **Define sight alignment and sight picture.**

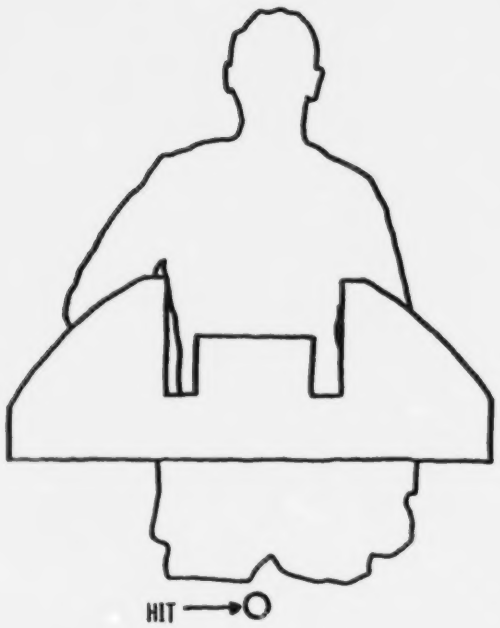
Sight alignment — the relationship between the front and rear sight of your revolver, *without considering the target.* You will have sight alignment when the front sight, rear sight, and your eye are aligned or "along a single line." For correct alignment of the sights of your revolver, the TOP of the front sight must be even with the TOP of the rear sight. You must be able to see an *equal amount of light or space on either side of the front sight while viewing it through the rear sight.* You must keep the correct sight alignment *while* you are squeezing the trigger, in order for your shot to hit its target. If the top of the front sight is higher than the top of the rear sight, then your shot will strike high on the target. If the top of the front sight is lower than the top of the rear sight, then your shot will strike low on the target. If you cannot see an equal amount of light or space on either side of the front sight, then your shot will go left or right, depending on which side has the least amount of light.

IMPORTANT: Because the human eye can focus only on one point at a time, you must focus your eye on the FRONT SIGHT when sighting your revolver, with the notch in the rear sight acting as a window through which you view the front sight. Do not look AT the rear sight, look THROUGH it at the front sight.

Sight picture — all of the elements of sight alignment PLUS the target. Sight picture means properly aligning the sights and pointing them at a target. When aiming at a target, you must keep the target OUT OF FOCUS, along with the rear sight. **You must focus your eye only on the front sight.**



The top of the front sight is higher than the top of the rear sight. An equal line of light shows on either side of the front sight in the rear sight notch. Shot is TOO HIGH



The top of the front sight is lower than the top of the rear sight. An equal line of light shows on either side of the front sight in the rear sight notch. Shot is TOO LOW

Courtesy of the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.

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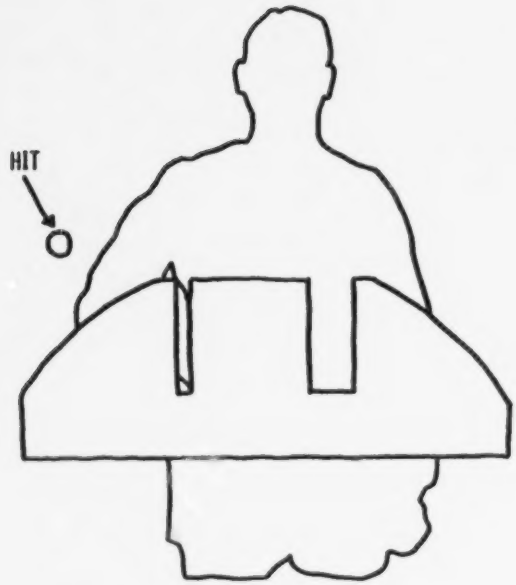
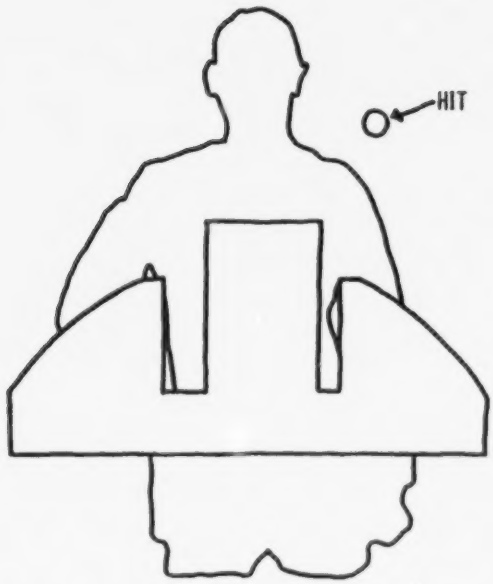


The top of the front sight is level with the top of the rear sight. Too much light shows on the right side of the front sight in the rear sight notch. Shot is to the LEFT, 9 o'clock



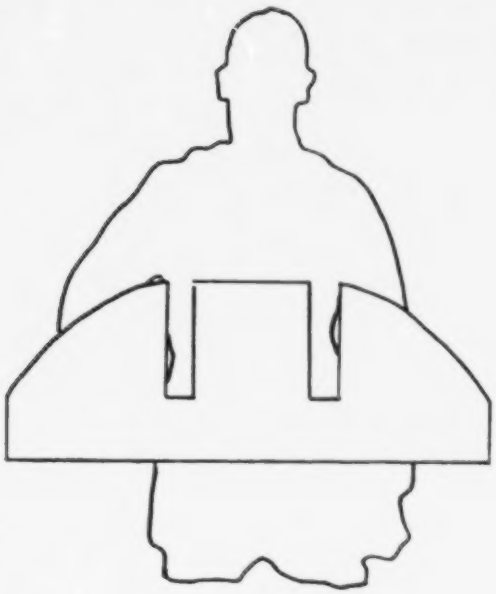
The top of the front sight is higher than the top of the rear sight. Too much light shows on the left side of the front sight in the rear sight notch. Shot is HIGH and RIGHT

Courtesy of the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.

The top of the front sight is level with the top of the rear sight. Too much light shows on the right side of the front sight in the rear sight notch. Revolver is canted. Shot is LOW and LEFT

The top of the front sight is level with the top of the rear sight. Too much light shows on the left side of the front sight in the rear sight notch. Revolver is canted. Shot is LOW and RIGHT

Courtesy of the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.



Correct Sight Picture

Courtesy of the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training.

OBJECTIVE 5

Explain the importance of properly controlling breathing while firing.

Proper breath control is as important for effective shooting as any of the other basic elements. *While shooting, you are not able to keep a normal cycle of breathing.* The movement of your chest and upper body, which is part of the breathing process, makes it impossible for you to keep correct sight alignment and sight picture. You must be able to control your breathing while firing your revolver.

OBJECTIVE 6

State the steps in controlling breathing while firing.

1. TAKE a deep breath and EXPEL *about half* of it, until you are comfortable.

2. HOLD your breath while you shoot.

   NOTE: You may be able to fire two or three shots before breathing again. However, if you hold your breath too long, you could cause a tremor to develop and the sights may become fuzzy.

OBJECTIVE 7

Explain the importance of proper trigger control.

Trigger control describes the way that you apply pressure to the trigger as you fire the revolver. As "trigger control" implies, *you must increase your pressure on the trigger until the hammer falls and the revolver fires.* When squeezing the trigger, you must gradually increase your pressure on the trigger until the hammer falls. The trigger must then rebound at the same rate as it was squeezed.

EXAMPLE: Compare correct trigger control to squeezing the bulb of an eye dropper while trying to get a single drop. You should slowly increase your pressure on the bulb until the drop falls.

OBJECTIVE 8

State the steps in controlling the trigger.

1. BEGIN squeezing the trigger.

2. APPLY pressure gradually, increasing pressure until the hammer falls and the revolver fires.

   NOTE: You should not try to control the fall of the hammer by changing your pressure on the trigger or by stopping your trigger squeeze until you have a perfect sight picture on your target. These actions will cause flinching, jerking the trigger, and heeling the revolver, all of which will move the barrel and ruin your sight alignment. You must also control the

trigger rebound.

OBJECTIVE 9 **Explain the importance of proper follow-through.**

Follow-through means a *continuous flow of action* involving all of the basic elements. From assuming the correct stance to squeezing the trigger, you must be able to perform these actions without hesitation and in rapid but controlled succession. Poor concentration or a little hesitation can interfere with proper follow-through. Your follow-through in firing your revolver will help you prevent any sudden movements that could affect your sight alignment, trigger control, and other elements in firing.

OBJECTIVE 10 **State guidelines for proper follow-through.**

- DEVELOP a slow, even rhythm.
- COMPLETE each action *the same way each time* you fire your revolver.

OBJECTIVE 11 **List common errors in revolver shooting.**

- Breaking the wrist

  Breaking your wrist up, down, or to the side while aiming your revolver at the target. Before you point your revolver at any target, your hands, wrist, elbow, and shoulder must be locked in the correct position. Always check the position of your forearms and wrist after you draw your revolver.

- Jerking the trigger
- Pushing forward/Anticipating the shot
- Pulling backward/Anticipating the recoil
- Looking down-range (instead of focusing on the front sight)

  NOTE: Other common errors include firing too quickly, miscounting the shots and running out of live rounds, violating safety rules, and bending at the waist.

OBJECTIVE 12 **Identify in order the steps in presenting your revolver.**

NOTE: The position and design of your holster will determine the method of drawing your revolver.

1. TAKE your position on the firing line.
2. UNSNAP your holster, if appropriate, and fold the snap under the holster and against your body.

3. GRIP your revolver properly *before* you remove it from the holster.

   NOTE: Always keep your finger outside the trigger guard! Do not place your finger on the trigger when you draw the revolver from the holster.

4. DRAW the revolver so that you spend as little time as possible bringing the barrel into position for firing.

5. POINT the barrel of the revolver toward the target as soon as the barrel clears the holster.

   NOTE: With this action, you can fire immediately from the hip or, when you bring the revolver up to an aiming position, you are ready to fire at any time as you raise the revolver to eye-level.

OBJECTIVE 13

Identify in order the steps in assuming the close combat position (strong hand).

IMPORTANT: The close combat position is a one-hand shooting position for *use when your target is within touching distance.* You must hold your revolver close to your body and out of reach of the subject.

1. DRAW your revolver from its holster.

   NOTE: Extend your revolver toward your target until it is in your peripheral vision — do not extend your revolver into the reach of the suspect.

2. LOCK your elbow at a 90-degree angle to your body, your forearm parallel to the ground and your wrist locked.

OBJECTIVE 14

State guidelines for shooting with your weak hand.

NOTE: Your weak hand is the hand that you would not normally use to fire your revolver. You might be in a situation where your strong hand is injured or is not in a position to fire your revolver. You must then be able to fire with your other, "weak" hand. For most people, the weak hand is not as coordinated as the strong hand. As a result, you must practice using your weak hand to fire your revolver.

- BECOME used to the feel of your revolver in your weak hand.

- TRY a different hand position with your weak hand.

- *SQUEEZE the trigger with the forefinger of your weak hand, until no hitches are felt in your trigger squeeze.*

  NOTE: Often, you will not be able to squeeze the trigger as smoothly with your weak hand, a problem that you can solve through practice.

OBJECTIVE 15 **Identify in order the steps in the five-count sequence for assuming the Weaver Stance.**

NOTE: The Weaver Stance places your strong side away, keeping your weapon away from a potential assailant. The Weaver Stance also gives you mobility and is a very fast position to shoot from. In this position, you present your weapon in a *five-count sequence*.

1. Your shooting hand reaches firing position on the grip. Bring your weak hand up as if to shake hands.

2. Your weapon clears the holster.

3. Your shooting hand pushes the gun forward. Your weak hand moves into position to grasp the gun. Your eyes move from the target to the front sight.

   IMPORTANT: Never cover any part of your body with the muzzle of your weapon.

4. Your hands come together, placing the line formed by the second knuckles of your weak hand under the trigger guard and on top of the same knuckles of the shooting hand. The bones of both hands are parallel with the barrel. Place your trigger finger on the trigger and remove the slack from the trigger. Your shooting arm should be straight, but may be slightly bent. The elbow of your weak arm should be bent, with your upper arm and forearm in a vertical plane.

   NOTE: Your shooting hand pushes and your weak hand pulls equally.

5. Bring the gun to eye-level, find correct sight picture, and squeeze the trigger until the gun fires.

OBJECTIVE 16 **Identify in order the steps in assuming position for barricade shooting (standing with support).**

NOTE: Barricade shooting is important when you must fire from behind cover for protection. The barricade offers you greater protection, as well as better stability for your revolver and potentially greater accuracy.

1. ADVANCE the foot of your weak side, with the other foot a little behind the first and spread for good balance.

   IMPORTANT: Shoot from the SIDE of the barricade.

2. DRAW your revolver and push it forward past the barricade.

3. BRING your weak hand up to eye-level with the back of your hand resting against the barricade, your arms locked parallel to the ground at arms' length.

   NOTE: The basic grip does not change.

4. CONTROL your distance from the barricade — you should always be at arms' length behind the barricade.

5. REST your hand — *not* your weapon — against the barricade.

NOTE: Use your strong hand and eye on the correct side of the barricade, i.e., fire with your right hand from the right side of the barricade, and fire with your left hand from the left side of the barricade. Using your weak hand to fire from the opposite side of the barricade will expose a greater part of your body to hostile fire.

OBJECTIVE 17 **Describe the kneeling position (aimed fire).**

Use the kneeling position when you have protective covering during firing, such as a fire hydrant, an automobile hood and fender, etc. Your upper body position is the same as for standing with support, but your lower body is in a high-kneeling position.

NOTE: For safety reasons, you should not draw your revolver until you are in position, and reholster your revolver before you stand.

OBJECTIVE 18 **Identify in order the steps in loading the revolver with the right hand.**

1. KEEP the barrel of your revolver pointed down-range (Weaver Stance).

2. DRAW your revolver with your forefinger lying alongside the frame. Keep your thumb straight along the cylinder latch side of the revolver, with the top of your thumb close to the latch. Your other fingers should be curled around the butt of the revolver.

   NOTE: Forefinger, index finger, and trigger finger all refer to the *same* finger.

3. BRING your left hand up to the level of a belt buckle in front of your body as you draw your revolver. Place your revolver in your left hand at a point where the cylinder will cover the two middle fingers.

   NOTE: Your right hand should still rest on the grip or stock.

4. ACTIVATE the cylinder release latch as soon as the revolver rests in your left hand.

5. PUSH the cylinder out from the frame with the two middle fingers of your left hand, so that it touches your thumb.

6. HOLD the revolver against the base of your palm by pressing your left forefinger and little finger over the top strap. Rotate the cylinder with your thumb and middle fingers as you load the revolver.

7. SECURE ammunition with your free right hand and FEED the cartridges into the open cylinder chambers.

   NOTE: Tilt the muzzle of the revolver downward for better access to the chambers and to keep the cartridges from sliding out of the chambers by gravity. Keep the knuckles of your right hand pointing upward when you load the cylinder.

8. CLOSE the cylinder gently with both hands on the revolver, and slightly ROTATE the cylinder to be sure that a loaded chamber will rotate under the hammer.

OBJECTIVE 19

Identify in order the steps in unloading the revolver with the right hand.

1. KEEP the barrel of your revolver pointed down-range (Weaver Stance).

2. PLACE the revolver in your left hand (as for loading).

3. TILT the barrel upwards and MOVE your left thumb to the end of the ejector rod.

4. PRESS the ejector rod *sharply* toward the cylinder to unseat the empty cases.

   NOTE: You may notice some resistance due to expansion of the cases when fired.

5. PUSH the ejector rod with your thumb to expel the cases from the cylinder. As you push the ejector rod, you should bring your hand down sharply so that all cases will clear the cylinder.

6. If you will continue firing, SECURE ammunition with your right hand for reloading. If you will not continue firing, CHECK your revolver to be sure that you have ejected all of the empty cases, gently CLOSE the cylinder and REHOLSTER your revolver with your right hand.

OBJECTIVE 20

Identify in order the steps in loading the revolver with the left hand.

1. KEEP the barrel of your revolver pointed down-range (Weaver Stance).

2. DRAW your revolver with your forefinger lying alongside the frame.

3. PLACE your revolver in your right hand. Your thumb should rest along the top strap with your forefinger on the frame below the barrel. Your other fingers should be wrapped around the trigger guard.

4. With the fingers of your left hand holding the grip or stocks, ACTIVATE the cylinder release latch with your right thumb.

5. PUSH the cylinder out from the frame by pressing with your left thumb.

6. INSERT your right thumb through the frame and under the top strap, with your forefinger between the barrel and the cylinder ejector rod. Place your little finger on the side of the trigger and trigger guard, pressing toward your palm.

7. TURN the cylinder with the two middle fingers and thumb of your right hand as you insert each round.

8. After loading all of the chambers, HOLD your left hand against the grip or stocks and CLOSE the cylinder by pressing with the two middle fingers of your right hand. These two fingers should be underneath the frame and in front of the trigger guard.

9. LOCK the cylinder into firing position by rotating the cylinder slightly.

OBJECTIVE 21 **Identify in order the steps in unloading the revolver with the left hand.**

1. PRESS the ejector rod *sharply* toward the cylinder to unseat the empty cases, using your forefinger instead of your thumb.

2. REHOLSTER your revolver with your left hand, instead of your right.

OBJECTIVE 22 **State the steps in loading the revolver at night with the right hand.**

1. LOCATE the chambers more easily by placing your left thumb and index finger on the cylinder flutes.

2. PLACE the cartridges against your left thumb and SLIDE the cartridge into the chamber.

OBJECTIVE 23 **State the steps in loading the revolver at night with the left hand.**

1. LOCATE the chambers more easily by placing the third finger of your right hand and your thumb on the cylinder flutes.

2. PLACE the cartridge against the third finger of your right hand and SLIDE the cartridge into the chamber.

OBJECTIVE SHEET	**LEGAL ISSUES AND DEADLY FORCE** V

INTRODUCTION

As an armed security guard or private investigator, you may find yourself in a situation where the use of deadly force appears to be one of your options for resolving the situation. However, the use of deadly force is your last resort in a crisis. You must judge each situation separately, and act within specific legal guidelines determined by state and federal law. A mistake in using deadly force can have *serious* consequences for you.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

In this unit, you will learn some guidelines regarding the use of deadly force in different arrest situations, as well as some laws of firearms and private security rules and regulations.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. Discuss legal aspects of firearms in private security.
2. Explain Oklahoma firearms laws as they relate to the private security industry.
3. State rules and regulations regarding the handling and use of firearms in the Oklahoma private security industry.
4. Define "deadly force."
5. Define "probable cause."
6. Select from a list statements describing the arrest authority of a security guard or private investigator.
7. Explain the degree of force allowed in misdemeanor arrests, based on law and court decisions.
8. Explain the degree of force allowed in felony arrests, based on law and court decisions.
9. Select from a list statements describing a justifiable homicide.
10. State considerations in the use of deadly force.
11. Respond to situations involving consideration of the use of deadly force. (Assignment Sheet #1)

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	LEGAL ISSUES AND DEADLY FORCE V

PREPARATION

1. Review the unit and plan your presentation.
2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible).
3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom.

   IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities.
5. Make students aware of the multiple-choice safety test to be given after students have completed Unit VI.

   NOTE: The multiple-choice safety test will cover the information presented in Unit I and Unit VI.
6. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET.

   NOTE: The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

DELIVERY

Objective 1

- State that the statutes referenced in this unit can be accessed at any library.

Objective 2

- Emphasize that security guards and private investigators are <u>not</u> law enforcement officers.
- Describe scenarios that illustrate correct and incorrect actions by a security guard or private investigator. Discuss each scenario as a group.

Objective 3

- Define the "course and scope" of employment.

- Refer to TM 1 and TM 2.
- Explain the difference between factory-loaded ammunition and "re-loads."

Objective 4-5

- Review the discussion of deadly force and probable cause from Phase 1.

Objective 6

- Emphasize that security guards and private investigators have no special arrest powers or obligations.

Objective 7-8

- Give examples of misdemeanor arrests and felony arrests.

Objective 9

- Explain that the case of Tennessee vs. Garner shows that the question of deadly force is still subject to legal interpretation. The use of deadly force is a complex topic.

Objective 10

- State that all of the considerations must be taken into account for each situation.

APPLICATION

Objective 11

- Complete the Assignment Sheet as an in-class or take-home activity after discussing the related unit objectives.
- Review the related unit objectives before completing the Assignment Sheet, if needed.
- Create additional Assignment Sheets, as needed, to reinforce the unit objectives and/or to meet the needs of students.
- Evaluate students on Assignment Sheet activities.

REFERENCES

- Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET).
- Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	LEGAL ISSUES AND DEADLY FORCE V

OBJECTIVE 1 **Discuss legal aspects of firearms in private security.**

1. While private citizens are generally not permitted by law to carry firearms publicly, armed security guards may do so within the course and scope of their employment as such.

   O.S. 59, Section 1750.5 (D) states, in part: "{A licensed armed security guard} is authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of his duties subject to the provisions of this ACT and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Council."

   O.S. 21, Section 1289.8 states: "It shall be unlawful for any person, except a law enforcement officer, a registered security officer, or a person employed by an armored car firm licensed by the Corporation Commission, to carry a concealed weapon other than permitted by this Act."

   O.S. 59, Section 1750 (C) states: "A private investigator may carry a firearm if also licensed as an armed security guard."

2. Peace officers may be authorized by their employing agencies to carry a firearm at any time. **This is not true for armed security guards.** Armed security guards are restricted to carrying firearms only under certain conditions:

   (a) When actually "on-duty." (The implication here is that licensees should not carry a firearm until they arrive at their place of employment, and should remove it when they leave. In the case of "armed" private investigators, they should avoid carrying a firearm except when they reasonably believe they are conducting an investigation that might necessitate the use of deadly force.)

   (b) As private citizens, armed security guards who carry a firearm outside their scope of employment, or "off-duty," are subject to the same restrictions that are placed upon other private citizens, as prescribed by law, in Title 21, O.S., Sections 1272 through 1289.

   (c) Even though an armed security guard is licensed to carry a firearm, his or her employer may determine whether or not a firearm is required on a particular post or other position.

(d) Some licensed armed security guards will also be certified under O.S. 70, Section 3311, as peace officers or reserve peace officers. The law is not clear as to the police authority of these officers when acting as private security guards in their off-duty time, but there are two primary issues that are clearly established:

Certified peace officers who are not commissioned by a bona fide law enforcement agency possess no law enforcement authority beyond that of a private citizen, and

Certified reserve officers not acting in the service of a law enforcement agency, but as a private security guard, must function under the provisions of the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act.

(e) Any licensed armed security guard who discharges a firearm in the performance of his or her employment, other than for training purposes, must report such discharge to CLEET immediately.

OBJECTIVE 2 **Explain Oklahoma firearms laws as they relate to the private security industry.**

IMPORTANT: According to Title 21, Section 1283 of the Oklahoma Statutes, persons convicted (in any state) of a felony are prohibited from carrying firearms. These laws are from Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes and are excerpts only as they relate to the private security industry.

1. Carrying weapons or firearms into establishments where beer and intoxicating liquor are consumed (Section 1272.1)

   It is against the law for any person who is not a law enforcement officer to carry into or possess in any establishment where beer or alcoholic beverages are consumed any of the weapons designated in Section 1272, Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

2. Public buildings and gatherings (Section 1277)

   It is against the law for any person who is not a law enforcement officer to carry into any church or religious assembly; any school room or other place where persons are assembled for public worship, for amusement, or for educational or scientific purposes; or into any circus, show or public exhibition of any kind; or into any ballroom; or to any social party or social gathering; or to any election or political

assembly, or any other public assembly, any of the weapons designated in the first and second sections of this article.

3. Intent of persons carrying weapons
(Section 1278)

   It is against the law for any person in Oklahoma to carry or wear any deadly weapon or dangerous instruments OPENLY OR SECRETLY with the intent or purpose of injuring another person.

4. Firearms in motor vehicles
(Section 1289.7)

   A person may carry or transport an UNLOADED rifle, shotgun, or pistol in a motor vehicle at any time.

5. Carrying a concealed weapon
(Section 1289.7)

   It is against the law for any person who is not a law enforcement officer, registered security officer, or a person employed by an armored car company licensed by the Corporation Commission, to carry a concealed weapon other than permitted by this act.

6. Carrying or using firearms while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs (Section 1289.9)

   It is against the law for you to carry or use a shotgun, rifle, or pistol under any circumstances while you are under the influence of intoxicating liquors or any hallucinogenic, unlawful, or nonprescribed drug. It is also against the law for you to carry or use these firearms when you are under the influence of any drug prescribed by a licensed physician if the after-effects of the drug affect your mental, emotional or physical processes to a degree that would result in abnormal behavior.

7. Reckless conduct
(Section 1289.11)

   It is against the law for any person to engage in reckless conduct while possessing any shotgun, rifle, or pistol. Reckless conduct includes creating a situation of unreasonable risk and probability of death or great bodily harm to another person, and demonstrating a conscious disregard for the safety of another person.

8. Pointing firearms
(Section 1289.16)

It is against the law for any person to willfully or without a lawful cause point a loaded shotgun, rifle, pistol or any deadly weapon at any person or persons for the purpose of threatening or with the intention of discharging the firearm or with any malice or for any purpose of injuring, either through physical injury or mental or emotional intimidation, or for purposes of whimsy, humor, or prank. Exceptions include law enforcement authorities, members of the Oklahoma Army or Air National Guard, members of the federal military reserve and active military components, or any federal government law enforcement officer in the performance of their duty, or when the weapon is a part of a performance of a play on stage, rodeo, television, or film, or when in defense of one's person, home, or property.

OBJECTIVE 3

State rules and regulations regarding the handling and use of firearms in the Oklahoma private security industry.

NOTE: These are the legal guidelines provided by law. Your employer's policies may be more restrictive.

1. The Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act is not intended to be used as a means to obtain authority to carry a weapon EXCEPT in the course and scope of your employment as an armed security guard or armed private investigator.

2. All armed security guards not in uniform while on duty must carry their firearm concealed from view.

3. All armed security guard licensees will under no condition carry an inoperative, unsafe, or replica model firearm while on duty, or carry any firearm in violation of a state or federal law while in the course and scope of employment.

4. No armed security guard licensee will carry a firearm without formal training and certification to handle and operate the firearm.

5. Prescribed revolver ammunition must be "factory-loaded." Ammunition referred to as "re-loads" is strictly prohibited for use as service ammunition.

6. The pump (slide action) 12-gauge shotgun is the only authorized shotgun. Pump shotguns with a hammer safety are prohibited.

7. The authorized shotgun service ammunition is the standard 12-gauge shell that is 2¾ inches long and usually carries 1 to 1⅞ ounces of shot with pellets ranging from light bird shot to heavy buckshot.

8. Prescribed shotgun ammunition must be "factory-loaded." Ammunition referred to as "re-loads" is strictly prohibited for use as service ammunition.

9. DISCHARGING THE FIREARM

   If you discharge your firearm pursuant to Section 1750.9c of the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act, you must immediately report the incident by phone

During business hours to CLEET Private Security Division P.O. Box 11476 Cimarron Station Oklahoma City, OK 73136 (405) 425-2775

After business hours to Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (405) 427-5421

   Your report must include

   a. Name of licensee discharging the firearm

   b. Name of employer

   c. Location of incident

   d. Brief narrative of incident

   e. Whether death, personal injury or property damage resulted, and

   f. Whether the incident is being or was investigated by a law enforcement agency

10. CLEET, when deemed appropriate, will immediately proceed to the scene of an incident involving the discharge of a firearm by a licensee, and initiate an investigation including, but not limited to

a. Name, telephone number and license number of the licensee discharging the firearm

b. Name, address and telephone number of the employing agency

c. Name of the person making the report

d. Exact location, date and time of the incident and indicating if location was residential, business, or rural

e. Detailed description of what happened

f. Name of any person(s) killed or injured, and the extent of any property damage

g. Name, address and telephone number of any witnesses

h. If the incident was investigated by a law enforcement agency, the name of the investigating officer and the employing agency

i. Whether criminal charges were filed or anticipated against the licensee

j. Any disciplinary action taken by the employer

k. A "Report of Firearm Discharge," completed by the licensee and forwarded to CLEET

NOTE: The employing agency must assure that the form is properly completed and forwarded to CLEET.

11. The armed security guard or the employing agency must initiate a written report to CLEET within twenty-four (24) hours after an incident involving the discharge of a firearm (or the next working day after the incident.)

12. An armed security guard may only carry a firearm while in the course and scope of employment, or as otherwise permitted by law.

OBJECTIVE 4

Define "deadly force."

Deadly force — The use of a weapon or any force likely to cause death or serious injury.

OBJECTIVE 5

Define "probable cause."

Probable cause — An element of arrest consisting of two main factors: a subject's actions and appearance, providing a reason or "cause" for an arrest.

EXAMPLE: You receive a call that a robbery occurred on your post. The identification of the suspect is a white male, approximately 6'2" tall wearing blue denim jeans, a red shirt, and a blue baseball cap. The suspect walked with a slight limp and wore a ski mask at the time of the robbery. A short time later, you observe someone who matches this description. After taking a closer look, you notice a ski mask folded up in the person's back pocket. In this case, you have probable cause to detain the person for further investigation regarding the robbery.

IMPORTANT: The question of whether you as a security guard or private investigator have probable cause to make a citizen's arrest, and whether your use of deadly force is justified to make the arrest, is always subject to interpretation. Probable cause leaves room for doubt and could expose you to legal accountability, should it be determined that you did not in fact have probable cause to arrest an individual or use deadly force to effect an arrest. Clients and employing agencies may have different policies that might restrict the actions of a security guard in detaining or arresting persons suspected of committing crimes.

OBJECTIVE 6

Select from a list statements describing the arrest authority of a security guard or private investigator.

1. Your arrest powers are those of a private citizen, with the same laws governing your authority as those that regulate any other private individual. You have NO SPECIAL POWER or obligation under the law to arrest another person. Any wrongful or improper actions by you will fall under the scrutiny of both civil and criminal law.

2. A private citizen may make an arrest.

3. As a private citizen, you may arrest another person

   a. For a public offense committed or attempted in your presence

   b. When a person commits a felony, although not in your presence

      NOTE: The situations in (a) and (b) are best handled with a warrant issued by the proper court.

c. When a felony has been committed, and reasonable cause exists that the person arrested committed it

4. A private citizen must inform the person being arrested of the cause of the arrest.

5. A private citizen making an arrest must take the person arrested before a magistrate or deliver the person to a peace officer.

6. Any person making an arrest must take from the person arrested all offensive weapons that may be on that person, and must deliver those weapons to the magistrate before whom the arrested person is taken.

OBJECTIVE 7 **Explain the degree of force allowed in misdemeanor arrests, based on law and court decisions.**

In misdemeanor arrests, you can use

1. Absolutely no deadly force

2. Absolutely no deadly weapon

3. Only the force minimally required to arrest the person

OBJECTIVE 8 **Explain the degree of force allowed in felony arrests, based on law and court decisions.**

In felony arrests, you can use only reasonable and necessary force, including deadly force, BUT ONLY IF deadly force is required to apprehend and arrest a person suspected of a violent felony which resulted in serious bodily injury or death of another and based on probable cause, and/or if your life or the life of another is in immediate danger.

OBJECTIVE 9 **Select from a list statements describing a justifiable homicide.**

According to Title 21 Section 733 of the Oklahoma Statutes, a homicide is justifiable when committed by a person in any of the following cases:

1. When you are resisting someone's attempt to murder you or commit any felony upon you

2. When the homicide is committed in the lawful defense of yourself or others when there is reasonable grounds to believe that the individual is going to do great bodily harm to you or to others

3. When you are apprehending a person for any felony committed

IMPORTANT: In the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Tennessee vs. Garner, the Court held that the Tennessee law permitting deadly force in the arrest of a person who commits "any" felony, was unconstitutional, in that the law did not distinguish between violent and non-violent felonies. Oklahoma's laws in this regard are similar to Tennessee laws. The implication here is that security guards should never shoot at a fleeing felon, unless the felony committed was a violent crime, and the felon's actions indicate a clear and immediate danger to others.

OBJECTIVE 10 **State considerations in the use of deadly force.**

The U.S. Supreme Court in Tennessee vs. Garner mandates these guidelines when you are confronted with the situation of whether or not to use deadly force.

1. Deadly force is permitted ONLY

   a. When a suspect poses an immediate threat to you or to others;

   b. When there is a probable cause to believe that a fleeing suspect has committed a crime where serious physical harm was inflicted or threatened;

   c. When the crime committed or threatened was inherently dangerous to others; and

   d. When there is a reasonable belief that harm may come to others if the suspect escapes.

2. Generally, the suspect must show intent, ability, and an overt action that the suspect will seriously harm you or others if the person is not stopped.

3. You must give a VERBAL WARNING that you will shoot if a fleeing felon does not stop.

IMPORTANT: Regarding the use of firearms, the important thing for armed security guards to remember is this: for a private security guard, there is not likely to be an obligation or duty to use deadly force to arrest a fleeing felon. Private security guards do not have the protection from civil liability that peace officers have in the exercise of arrest authority. Therefore, private security guards should avoid using deadly force except in those cases that involve self-defense or defending another person from death or serious injury.

REPORT OF FIREARM DISCHARGE

Any discharge of firearm, accidental or otherwise, by a licensee on or off duty shall be immediately reported by the licensee to his immediate superior (if self-employed, then by the licensee who shall report by telephone to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training, Private Security Division. Date and time telephone report submitted.

Date:_____ Time: _____

Within twenty-four (24) hours after the incident, a written report on this form shall be made to the Private Security Division.

CLEET USE ONLY

DATE _____

DATE RECD. _____

TYPE _____

INJURIES _____

DEATH _____

ACTION _____

PERSON DISCHARGING FIREARM:

NAME: last first middle

ADDRESS: number and street city state zip

TELEPHONE NO: ( ) _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____ LICENSE NO: _____

EXPIRATION DATE: _____ CALIBER OF FIREARM USED: _____

LICENSEE (AGENCY INFORMATION)

AGENCY NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE NO.: _____ LICENSE NO.: _____

PERSON MAKING REPORT: _____ TITLE: _____

DISCHARGE INFORMATION

Date of shooting: _____ Time: _____

Where did discharge occur: _____

Business name and/or location: _____

TM 1

Address: _____

Telephone ( ) _____ Type of Business: _____

Was incident investigated by law enforcement agency: YES ( ) NO ( )

If yes, name of agency: _____

Report No. _____ Officer's Name: _____

Was licensee cited or arrested: YES ( ) NO ( )

If yes, what charge(s) and against whom? _____

Any disciplinary action taken by employer? _____

DETAILS OF DISCHARGE: Include circumstances leading to discharge, injuries, deaths, name of suspect, number of shots fired, names and addresses of witnesses, property damage. (Complete all information — use a separate sheet of paper, if necessary.)

WITNESSES:

_____

NAME

_____

ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT _____

HOME PHONE ( ) _____ WORK PHONE ( ) _____

Read the following carefully before signing. I hereby declare, under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, that the statements in this report are true and correct. I understand that all statements herein are subject to investigation.

PERSON DISCHARGING FIREARM:

_____ DATE: _____

EMPLOYER SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

TM 2

ASSIGNMENT SHEET 1	**LEGAL ISSUES AND DEADLY FORCE** V

Name _____ Score _____

OBJECTIVE 11

Respond to situations involving consideration of the use of deadly force.

INTRODUCTION

You may find yourself in a situation where the use of deadly force appears to be one of your choices for responding to the situation. However, the use of deadly force is your last resort in a crisis. You must judge each situation separately and act within specific legal guidelines established by state and federal law. A mistake in using deadly force will have serious consequences for you.

DIRECTIONS

- Read each of the following situations carefully.
- Answer the questions about each situation. Be sure to support your answers.

1. As you are making your rounds, you observe two individuals near a window leading into your employer's administrative offices. You notice that the window is broken. As you approach the two individuals, one of them raises a pistol and points it at you.

   Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

   Why or why not? _____

   _____

2. You are on duty at a guard gate for a restricted area, checking both personal and vehicle ID's before allowing anyone to enter the area. A vehicle without a proper identification decal pulls up to the gate. As you approach the vehicle to question the driver, the vehicle accelerates and enters the restricted area.

   Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

   Why or why not? _____

   _____

3. You are on guard at a warehouse. As you make your rounds, you see someone running from the warehouse and carrying a large bundle. You shout for the individual to stop running, but the suspect does not stop.

Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

Why or why not? _____

_____

4. You are on duty at a shopping mall and see two men fighting. In your attempt to stop the fight, one of the men takes a swing at you.

   Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

   Why or why not? _____

   _____

5. While patrolling outside an industrial park one night, you notice a door open on one of the buildings along your route. After checking the door closely, you are certain that it was forced open. As you enter the building, someone runs at you, knocks you down, and runs out the door.

   Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

   Why or why not? _____

   _____

6. You are working at a department store, and observe a person shoplifting. As you walk toward the shoplifter, the person sees you and runs away. You apprehend the suspect, who wrestles with you and escapes. As you try to run after the suspect, you realize that you have either broken or badly sprained your ankle and you cannot pursue the suspect.

   Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

   Why or why not? _____

   _____

7. You are called to a warehouse after receiving a report that gunshots have been heard. Upon arrival, you see someone carrying a shotgun and running from the building. When you shout for the individual to stop, the person drops the shotgun and disappears around a corner. You run after the suspect and spot the individual running across an open field.

Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

Why or why not? _____

_____

8. While you are on duty in a department store, you see someone slap a sales clerk to the floor. The cash register at the sales counter is open. The suspect takes a handful of money from the register and runs toward the doors.

   Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

   Why or why not? _____

   _____

9. While on duty one night, you respond to an alarm triggered in the company's finance office. As you enter the hallway leading to the office, two figures leave the office. The two suspects see you and each of them fires at you with handguns. The shots miss you and strike a door behind you at the end of the hallway.

   Does this situation justify the use of deadly force? _____

   Why or why not? _____

   _____

ASSIGNMENT SHEET 1

1. YES — The individual with the pistol poses an immediate threat to you and shows both intent and ability to seriously harm you or others.

2. NO — No immediate threat exists to you or others. You also have no reasonable belief that harm may come to others if the driver escapes, and the crime committed or threatened was not inherently dangerous to others.

3. NO — You have no reasonable belief that harm may come to others if the individual escapes, and the crime is not inherently dangerous.

4. NO — The man who swings at you shows an overt action, but not enough at this stage to threaten you with great bodily harm, or to threaten your life or the life of another.

5. NO — The suspect poses no immediate threat to you. You also have no reasonable belief that harm will come to others if the suspect escapes, and the crime is not inherently dangerous.

6. NO — A broken or a sprained ankle does not constitute serious physical harm, and the crime committed is not inherently dangerous to others.

7. NO — After dropping the shotgun, the suspect poses no immediate threat to you. You have no reasonable belief that harm will come to others if the suspect escapes, and you have no knowledge of the crime committed at this time.

8. NO — You have no reasonable belief that harm will come to others if the suspect escapes, and the crime is not inherently dangerous to others.

9. YES — The suspects pose an immediate threat to you.

OBJECTIVE SHEET

RANGE PROCEDURES AND TOWER COMMANDS VI

INTRODUCTION

The safety of shooters and range personnel on the firing range demands constant attention by everyone on the range to correct handling of firearms. Range safety also requires self-discipline on the part of the shooters and range personnel alike. Range personnel must enforce discipline on the range, but you can also assist such enforcement measures by observing the proper range procedures and tower commands, in addition to the range rules discussed in an earlier unit.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completing this unit, you will know basic range procedures and tower commands for safely firing on the firing range.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. State firing line commands given by the Tower Officer to start a course.
2. State firing line commands given by the Tower Officer to end a course.
3. Identify other commands used on the firing range.
4. Describe the two point method of scoring.
5. Describe the ring count method of scoring.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	RANGE PROCEDURES AND TOWER COMMANDS VI
PREPARATION	1. Review the unit and plan your presentation. 2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible). 3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom. **IMPORTANT:** Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction. 4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities. 5. Make students aware of the multiple-choice safety test to be given after students have completed Unit VI. **NOTE:** The multiple-choice safety test will cover the information presented in Unit I and Unit VI. 6. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET. **NOTE:** The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.
DELIVERY	**Objective 1-5** • Discuss the firing line commands. • Describe possible situations on the firing line and the proper responses to each situation. • For each of the methods of scoring, use a sample target to demonstrate the proper count.
REFERENCES	• Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET). • Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	RANGE PROCEDURES AND TOWER COMMANDS VI

OBJECTIVE 1

State firing line commands given by the Tower Officer to start a course.

When ready to start a course, the Tower Officer will call the relay to the firing line. The Tower Officer will then

1. ANNOUNCE the course of fire, position, number of rounds to be fired, and the time allowed
2. COMMAND, after ensuring that the line is clear, "With _____ rounds, load and holster"
3. ASK "Is the line ready?" after all shooters have loaded, holstered, and are standing at parade rest

   NOTE: If you are *not* ready, you must immediately raise your weak hand to signal that you are not ready.
4. STATE "The line is not ready" if a signal is given that a shooter is not ready
5. INVESTIGATE and help to CORRECT any problems
6. CALL "The line is ready. Shooters watch your targets"
7. After approximately three seconds COMMAND to commence firing

   NOTE: The target may also be faced to you instead of this last command being given.

OBJECTIVE 2

State firing line commands given by the Tower Officer to end a course.

1. After the allotted time for a stage of fire has elapsed, the Tower Officer will (a) edge the targets or (b) blow a whistle and call out "CEASE FIRE." You must cease fire immediately and holster your weapon

   IMPORTANT: Always holster your revolver before changing firing lines.
2. The Tower Officer will then state

   "If you have live rounds in the cylinder, give the round to a Line Officer, then unload and reload with _____ rounds and make the weapon safe"

If the course of fire is finished, the Tower Officer will state

"Unload and holster an empty weapon"

OBJECTIVE 3 **Identify other commands used on the firing range.**

1. "Is the line safe"
2. "The line is safe"
3. "Police up brass"
4. "Move to the _____ yard line"

OBJECTIVE 4 **Describe the two point method of scoring.**

Score two points for every hit inside or touching the 8 ring. The easiest way to count scores using this method is to count each hit inside the 8, 9, 10, and X ring and then multiply by two. On most of the courses the possible score is 100, or fifty hits inside the 8 ring multiplied by two. This method will be used to score the qualifying course. You must achieve a score of at least seventy percent (70%) on the qualifying course for certification.

You will score the target to your RIGHT with the last shooter on the right scoring the first target on the LEFT. On the qualifying course, a Line Officer will verify each qualifying score.

OBJECTIVE 5 **Describe the ring count method of scoring.**

Multiply each hit within a particular scoring ring by the value of that ring, with any shot touching the line being given the next higher value. Score X ring hits as 10. Add ring counts for the total score, and record scores by numerical value and X ring hits (i.e. 600 x 60 on a 60 round course). Determine the highest possible score by multiplying the number of rounds fired by 10. This method will be used to score the PPC and "service round" courses. You must achieve a score of at least seventy percent (70%) on the service round course for certification.

SAFETY TEST

RANGE PROCEDURES AND TOWER COMMANDS VI

Name _____ Score _____

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is one of the basic premises of firearms safety?

   a. The handler of the firearm will not make any mistakes when using the weapon on duty.
   b. The handler of the firearm will never have to use the weapon on duty.
   c. The firearm is of sound design and is well-maintained.
   d. A cartridge malfunction will not occur if the firearm is of sound design.

2. Treat all weapons as though they were

   a. loaded.
   b. unloaded.
   c. safe.
   d. reliable.

3. Determine whether a firearm is loaded

   a. by firing the weapon on the firing range.
   b. by accepting someone's word that the firearm is loaded or unloaded.
   c. after picking it up or accepting it from another person.
   d. before picking it up or accepting it from another person.

4. When you transfer a revolver, you must OPEN the cylinder, UNLOAD the revolver, and PRESENT the firearm

   a. barrel first to the person receiving the weapon.
   b. grip first to the person receiving the weapon.
   c. either barrel first or grip first to the person receiving the weapon.
   d. with the cylinder open to the person receiving the weapon.

5. When you transfer or transport a shotgun or rifle, you must UNLOAD the firearm with the action open and the safety engaged, and HOLD the firearm in a

   a. point shoulder position
   b. port-arms position.
   c. parade rest position.
   d. combat shooting position.

6. POINT your firearm in a safe direction until

   a. the target moves.
   b. your forefinger is on the trigger.
   c. you have acquired the target.
   d. you are on the firing line.

7. KEEP your finger off the trigger until

   a. the weapon is on the target.
   b. the target moves.
   c. the weapon is fully loaded.
   d. you draw or mount the weapon.

8. What type of firearm should you bring to the firing range?

   a. Unloaded
   b. Loaded
   c. New
   d. Used

9. Which of the following statements best supports the need to have your firearms checked by a range officer or assistant before bringing your firearms to the range?

   a. All weapons on the firing range must be alike.
   b. All weapons must meet your employer's specifications before being used on the firing range.
   c. Used weapons can malfunction.
   d. Even a new weapon can malfunction.

10. UNLOAD all firearms only when and as directed to do so. EJECT spent cases

    a. into your hand.
    b. into your brass bucket.
    c. on the ground.
    d. in the most convenient way.

11. CHECK your firearm for barrel obstructions

    a. by firing the weapon with a live round.
    b. only when told to do so by a range officer.
    c. after you load and fire the firearm.
    d. before you load and fire the firearm.

12. Insert your finger into the trigger guard

    a. only after you have pointed your firearm down-range.
    b. before you point your firearm down-range.
    c. while you remove your revolver from its holster.
    d. before changing firing lines.

13. When should you proceed from the firing line to the targets?

    a. When you have finished firing.
    b. When the shooters on both sides of you have finished firing.
    c. When the command to cease fire is given.
    d. When the command to go forward is given.

14. You must immediately cease firing, holster your revolver, and wait for further commands

    a. if you are spoken to while on the firing line.
    b. if you hear the command to "cease fire."
    c. if you hear the command to "police up brass."
    d. if you hear the command to "load."

15. If you are spoken to while on the firing line, you should

    a. listen but do not turn around.
    b. cease firing immediately.
    c. ignore the person speaking until you have finished firing.
    d. turn around while keeping your weapon pointed down-range.

16. You should keep the muzzle of your firearm

    a. touching the ground.
    b. from touching the ground.
    c. pointing down the firing line.
    d. pointing downward.

17. The failure of a primer to ignite a powder charge, caused by a light hammer fall, a primer not being fully seated in the cartridge case, or a contaminated round, defines a

    a. misfire.
    b. hangfire.
    c. squib load.
    d. re-load.

18. The temporary failure of a primer to ignite a powder charge, caused by a defective primer or contaminated ammunition, defines a

    a. misfire.
    b. hangfire.
    c. squib load.
    d. re-load.

19. A cartridge in which too little powder or no powder is loaded, defines a

    a. misfire.
    b. hangfire.
    c. squib load.
    d. re-load.

20. Your conscience, along with any code of ethics that you may follow, describes which of the authorities that influence the proper handling of firearms?

    a. The law
    b. Agency rules and regulations
    c. Moral responsibility
    d. Personal preference

21. Which of the following commands is not given on the firing line?

    a. "Is the line ready?"
    b. "The line is ready. Shooters watch your targets."
    c. "Fire when ready."
    d. "Unload and holster an empty weapon."

22. If the course of fire is finished, the Tower Officer will state

    a. "Police up brass."
    b. "Unload and holster an empty weapon."
    c. "Is the line ready?"
    d. "Proceed to targets."

23. Which of the following rules is correct?

    a. Store your firearm conspicuously, in an area where other persons do not have access.
    b. Lock your unloaded firearm in a restricted area, using (1) a lock box or (2) a gun cabinet or safe.
    c. Store your firearm and its ammunition together.
    d. Keep your firearms in reach of sleeping areas.

24. When reloading, what should you do about dropped rounds?

    a. Retrieve any dropped rounds.
    b. Call for a line officer.
    c. Retrieve the dropped rounds for the shooter on your left.
    d. Retrieve the dropped rounds for the shooter on your right.

25. Safe storage of your firearm off-duty includes

    a. common sense.
    b. good judgement.
    c. adherence to rules.
    d. all of the above.
    e. none of the above.

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. d
10. c
11. d
12. a
13. d
14. b
15. a
16. b
17. a
18. b
19. c
20. c
21. c
22. b
23. b
24. b
25. d

OBJECTIVE SHEET	**REVOLVER QUALIFICATION** VII
INTRODUCTION	In order to be an armed security guard or private investigator, you must successfully complete a firearms qualification course, in addition to all of the previous units of instruction in this Phase of Private Security Training. You must complete the Revolver Course with a minimum score of seventy (70) percent.
UNIT OBJECTIVE	After completing this unit with a minimum score of seventy (70) percent a minimum of one time on a designated qualification course, you will have successfully qualified with your service revolver.
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	After completing this unit, you will 1. Dryfire your revolver. 2. Shoot the skip-load course. (10 rounds) 3. Fire a minimum of five (5) revolver qualification courses. (250 rounds)

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	REVOLVER QUALIFICATION VII
PREPARATION	1. Review the objectives before beginning instruction on the firing range. 2. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET. **NOTE:** The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.
DELIVERY	This unit is instructed on the firing range.
REFERENCES	• Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET). • Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	REVOLVER QUALIFICATION VII

OBJECTIVE 1

Dryfire your revolver.

This stage of the firearms training program allows you to practice the fundamentals of revolver shooting and firing from different combat shooting positions.

Dryfiring involves NO AMMUNITION.

PHASE 1—FUNDAMENTALS OF REVOLVER SHOOTING

POSITION — Shooters will assume the Weaver Stance at the fifteen (15) yard line.

DRYFIRE — On command or on the turn of the target, shooter will DRAW AND DRYFIRE six (6) trigger pulls.

Shooter will start slowly and use the basic elements of revolver shooting.

REPEAT — Each shooter will DRYFIRE an equivalent of fifty (50) rounds at the 15 yard line.

PHASE 2—COMBAT SHOOTING POSITIONS (REVOLVER)

POSITION

1. Shooters will move to the 3 yard line and DRYFIRE from the CLOSE COMBAT POSITION.
2. Shooters will move to the 25 yard line and DRYFIRE from the STANDING BARRICADE POSITION for both the left and the right hand.
3. Shooters will DRYFIRE from the KNEELING POSITION at the 25 yard line.

NOTE: During Phase 2, the Rangemaster will monitor all students and will adjust the quantity of dryfiring at each combat shooting position based on student progress and the time available.

OBJECTIVE 2

Shoot the skip-load course.

The Skip Load course is an orientation course used to identify trigger control problems.

- 15 Yard Line—Point Shoulder Position—Aimed Fire

- Revolver loaded with five (5) empty cartridge cases

PHASE 1

LOAD 1 Round	LOOK away, SPIN cylinder, CLOSE cylinder and HOLSTER. SQUEEZE trigger one time on each turn of target, REHOLSTER after each shot. (Target faces 6 times.) REPEAT 2 times — total of 3 live rounds.

PHASE 2

LOAD 2 Rounds	In random chambers with 4 empty cases, LOOK away, SPIN cylinder, CLOSE cylinder and HOLSTER, SQUEEZE trigger 1 time on each turn of target, REHOLSTER after each shot. (Target faces 6 times.) REPEAT 1 time — total of 4 live rounds.

PHASE 3

LOAD 3 Rounds	In random chambers with 3 empty cases, LOOK away, SPIN cylinder, CLOSE cylinder and HOLSTER. SQUEEZE trigger 1 time on each turn of target, REHOLSTER after each shot. (Target faces 6 times.) UNLOAD and SECURE an empty weapon. Total of 3 live rounds — grand total of 10 live rounds.

Line coaches will score targets according to ring count. Any hit outside 7 ring does not count. (**Possible Score 100)**

OBJECTIVE 3 **Fire a minimum of five (5) revolver qualification courses.**

CONDITIONS

1. All firing is double action.
2. Time limits start with loaded revolvers in the holster and include time for reloading.
3. Fifty (50) rounds per course.
4. B-27 type target.
5. SCORING: Two-point method.

3 Yard Line—6 rounds

Fire two (2) shots on each turn of the target from the CLOSE COMBAT POSITION using one hand. Maintain target cover between turns.

TIME LIMIT: 3 seconds per turn.

5 Yard Line—7 rounds

Fire a total of seven (7) rounds standing without support using two hands, with a mandatory reload.

TIME LIMIT: 12 seconds.

7 Yard Line—7 rounds

Repeat the course of fire for the 5 Yard Line.

15 Yard Line—12 rounds

Fire twelve (12) rounds in 25 seconds free standing with no support.

25 Yard Line—18 rounds

Fire six (6) rounds kneeling and using a barricade for support and cover; six rounds standing weak hand barricade; and six rounds standing strong hand barricade.

TIME LIMIT: 90 seconds.

OBJECTIVE SHEET	**SHOTGUN NOMENCLATURE AND MAINTENANCE** — **VIII**

INTRODUCTION

You must know the fundamentals of shotgun nomenclature and maintenance if shotguns are a part of your job in private security. Only a well-maintained and working shotgun will function correctly when you need it. By knowing the basic parts of the shotgun and by following the proper steps for cleaning and inspecting it, you can prevent a possible life-threatening situation resulting from a poorly maintained weapon.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completing this unit, you should have the skills needed to correctly maintain your service shotgun.

PREREQUISITE

You must successfully complete the Revolver Course of this Firearms Training Phase before you can take this Optional Shotgun Course.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. Match general terms associated with shotgun nomenclature and maintenance with their correct definitions.
2. Define a shotgun.
3. Identify the visible parts of a Remington 870 shotgun.
4. List items found in a basic cleaning kit.
5. State three general rules about the frequency of cleaning a shotgun.
6. Identify the order of basic steps for disassembling a shotgun.
7. Identify the order of steps for cleaning a shotgun.
8. Identify the order of steps for checking the load.
9. Identify the order of steps for inspecting a shotgun.
10. Identify the order of steps for reassembling a shotgun.
11. Identify the basic parts of shotgun ammunition.
12. Define a rifled slug.
13. Describe the most common multiple shot load (00 buck).
14. Describe the spread of shot with multiple shot loads.

15. Compare the penetrating ability of a rifled slug and multiple shot loads.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	SHOTGUN NOMENCLATURE AND MAINTENANCE VIII

PREPARATION

1. Review the unit and plan your presentation.
2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible).
3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom.

   IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities.
5. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET.

   NOTE: The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

DELIVERY

Objective 1

- State that the Remington 870 is not a required brand for licensing, but is used as a "model" for this training program.

Objective 2 and 3

- Match the terms to the visible parts of the shotgun.
- Quiz students on the visible parts of the shotgun.

Objective 4

- Show examples of each item in a basic cleaning kit.

Objective 5

- Discuss the importance of cleaning the shotgun regularly. Explain what could happen when the shotgun is not properly and regularly maintained.

Objective 6-10

- Demonstrate each step.

  IMPORTANT: NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.

Objective 11

- Quiz students on the parts of shotgun ammunition.

Objective 12 and 13

- Show examples of rifled slugs and 00 buck.

Objective 14

- Illustrate the spread of shot with multiple shot loads by drawing a diagram.

Objective 15

- Describe possible situations where the rifled slug and multiple shot loads could be used.

REFERENCES

- Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET).
- Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	SHOTGUN NOMENCLATURE AND MAINTENANCE VIII

OBJECTIVE 1

Match general terms associated with shotgun nomenclature and maintenance with their correct definitions.

Ballistics — the science of study of the motion and trajectory of projectiles, primarily concerned with the flight of the missile.

Caliber — the interior diameter of the barrel of a firearm measured between the widest surfaces.

Cartridge — a capsule that contains the necessary ammunition components used in small arms, and composed of four separate and distinct parts:

a. Case — the metallic container into which the other components are inserted.

b. Powder — the chemical compound that, when under the application of heat, quickly changes into a rapidly expanding gas.

c. Primer — a soft metal cup into which is pressed a highly sensitive pellet of explosive. When struck by the hammer nose or firing pin, it detonates and provides the heat necessary for the powder charge.

d. Bullet — the projectile against which the expanding gas works, driven through the barrel of a firearm and into trajectory.

Firearm — a device designed to expel a projectile or projectiles as the result of the burning of gun powder or other propellant.

Revolver — a small arm, having a revolving cylinder with separately loaded chambers that rotate into alignment with a single barrel.

NOTE: In a single action revolver, the hammer must be cocked manually to present a fresh cartridge. In double action revolvers, the pulling of the trigger performs the double function of cocking the hammer and rotating the cylinder to present a fresh cartridge to the firing mechanism.

Round — one round means one cartridge, six rounds mean six cartridges, etc., a term from the days when a firearm had to be muzzle loaded, and fired one ball as its projectile.

Semi-Automatic Pistol — a small arm in which the case of the fired cartridge is ejected and a fresh cartridge is pushed from a

magazine or clip into the chamber by the energy of the gases generated in the firing of the preceding, or by the recoil of the preceding cartridge.

Small Arms — firearms of such size that the weapon and a reasonable amount of ammunition can be conveniently carried and used by one person, including all hand- and shoulder-fired weapons.

Trajectory — the path of the bullet through the air, moving under the combined influences of the force of gravity, the force of the propulsion, and the resistance of the air.

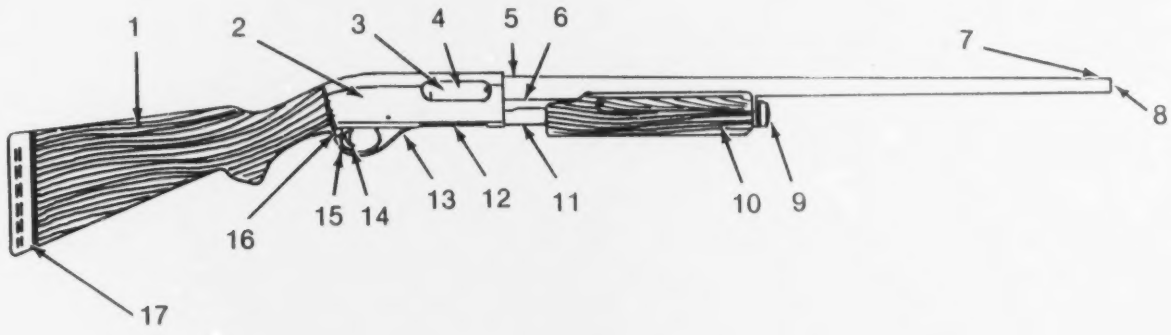
OBJECTIVE 2 **Define a shotgun.**

According to Title 18, Chapter 44, Section 921 of the United States Code, a shotgun is

"A weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger."

OBJECTIVE 3 **Identify the visible parts of a Remington 870 shotgun.**

The diagram shows the major parts of the Remington 870 shotgun that are readily visible without disassembly. You should study this diagram carefully and be able to identify the labeled parts by sight.



Courtesy of the Remington Arms Company, Inc.

1. Stock
2. Steel Receiver
3. Breech Block
4. Loading and Ejection Port
5. Barrel
6. Double Action Bars
7. Front Sight
8. Muzzle
9. Magazine Cap
10. Fore-End/Slide
11. Magazine
12. Magazine Loading Port
13. Action Bar Lock
14. Trigger
15. Trigger Guard
16. Safety Switch
17. Recoil Pad

OBJECTIVE 4

List items found in a basic cleaning kit.

- Assorted screwdrivers to fit all screws
- Bore brushes (high quality)
- Bore patches
- Cleaning brush (steel)
- Cleaning rod with patch adapter
- Cloth rags
- Gun oil (high grade)
- Powder solvent (high grade)
- Preservative lubricant

  EXAMPLE: WD-40, Hoppe's, Bore-Brite, etc.

- Scraping tool

  EXAMPLE: Small and dull-edged, such as a screwdriver or knife blade.

OBJECTIVE 5

State three general rules about the frequency of cleaning a shotgun.

NOTE: The weather, amount of moisture, frequency of use, degree of contact with dust and dirt, and other factors determine the frequency of cleaning required to keep your shotgun in safe operating order.

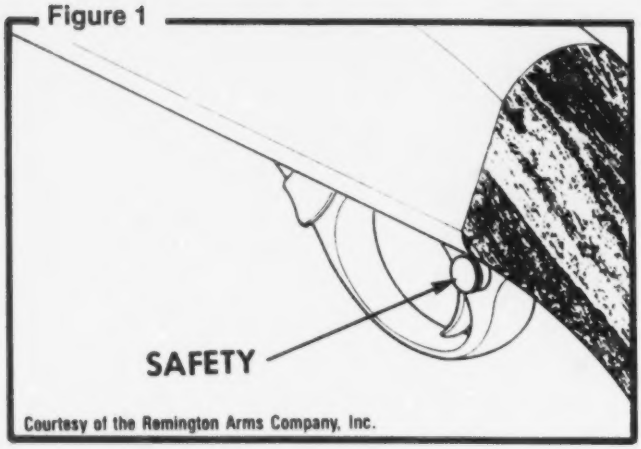
1. Clean outside metal and wood surfaces EACH DAY.
2. Clean outside surfaces, chambers, bore, and frame (entire weapon) after EACH FIRING.
3. Clean the entire weapon at least semiannually.

OBJECTIVE 6

Identify the order of basic steps for disassembling a shotgun.

1. ENGAGE the safety. The red band will NOT show (See Figure 1).

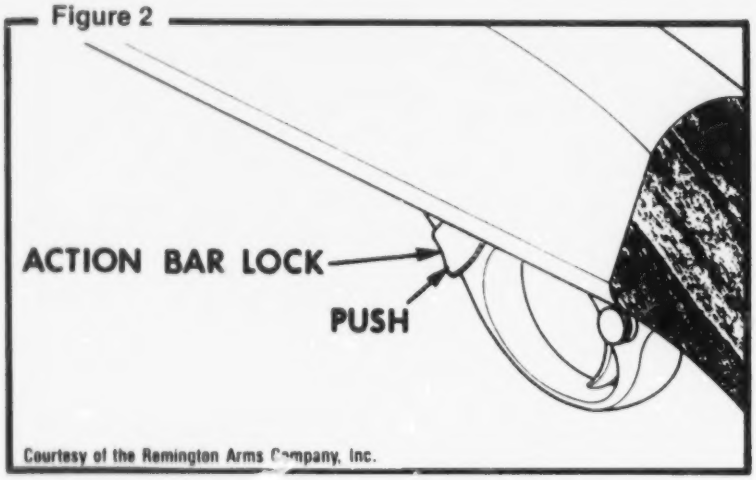
Figure 1



Courtesy of the Remington Arms Company, Inc.

2. PUSH the action bar lock upward and PULL the fore-end rearward to open the action (See Figure 2).

Figure 2



Courtesy of the Remington Arms Company, Inc.

NOTE: Look into the ejection port and check the chamber and magazine to be sure that no shells are in the shotgun.

3. SLIDE the fire-end forward approximately halfway.
4. UNSCREW and REMOVE the magazine cap.
5. HOLD the barrel ahead of the magazine tube and PULL the barrel from the receiver.

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OBJECTIVE 7 **Identify the order of steps for cleaning a shotgun.**

1. SELECT the correct gauge cleaning brush and ATTACH the brush to the cleaning rod.
2. PUT the cleaning brush into the solvent and PUSH the cleaning rod through the barrel several times.
3. PUSH the correct size patch through the bore.

   NOTE: Repeat several times using a clean patch each time, until the patches remain clean when you remove them.
4. REMOVE all shooting residue from the locking notch in the barrel.
5. CLEAN the receiver, if needed, using a toothbrush. You can also clean the breech bolt this way.
6. After cleaning, OPEN the action approximately halfway, REPLACE the barrel and the magazine end cap, and CYCLE the action.

OBJECTIVE 8 **Identify the order of steps for checking the load.**

IMPORTANT: Never inspect your shotgun inside a building. Always check your shotgun to be sure that it is not loaded.

1. HOLD your shotgun in your left hand by the fore-end (action slide), the ejection port toward your body, barrel pointed upward, with the butt plate resting on your hip or thigh.
2. SLIDE your right hand over the trigger guard and, with your index finger, depress the action bar lock.
3. OPEN the action by pulling the fore-end rearward toward the receiver.
4. CHECK the chamber and magazine visually to be sure that they are empty.

OBJECTIVE 9 **Identify the order of steps for inspecting a shotgun.**

NOTE: These are the minimum points of inspection that you should follow.

1. CHECK the barrel visually.

   a. HOLD your shotgun in your left hand by the fore-end (action slide), the ejection port toward your body, barrel pointed upward, with the butt plate resting on your hip or thigh.

   b. TURN the magazine cap counterclockwise with your right hand and remove the cap.

      NOTE: Be sure that the magazine spring retainer is properly seated in the magazine tube.

   c. REMOVE the barrel by holding it ahead of the magazine tube and pulling it from the receiver.

   d. REPLACE the magazine cap.

   e. INSPECT the barrel for obstructions, dents, bends, bulges, or cracks.

      CAUTION: Debris in the barrel can lead to extreme pressure in the barrel when you fire your shotgun and can cause the barrel to explode!

2. CHECK the shell carrier for freedom of movement, to ensure that a new shell is fed into the chamber when you use the fore-end (action slide).

   a. PUSH the shell carrier upward by holding your shotgun by the fore-end in your left hand, and placing your right index finger in the loading port. The shell carrier should move easily.

   b. PLACE your right index finger in the ejection port and PUSH the shell carrier downward.

   c. INSERT your left index finger, while holding the shotgun by the fore-end in your right hand, into the loading port and push the magazine follower up the magazine tube.

      NOTE: The plunger should return when you stop exerting pressure. If not, the spring is weak or broken. DO NOT USE the shotgun! Take it to an armorer for repair.

   d. MOVE the fore-end gently to its forward position.

      CAUTION: Do not slam the fore-end forward with the barrel removed. This could damage the fore-end. Gently push the fore-end forward.

e. OPEN the action by pulling the fore-end downward toward the receiver.

f. CHECK loading and ejection ports for burrs (rough surface areas).

3. CHECK the safety by pulling the trigger, with the action closed and the safety ON.

   The trigger should not move, and the hammer should not fall.

   NOTE: If the safety does not operate properly, bring your shotgun to a competent armorer for repair.

4. CHECK the shell extractor, on the right front of the breech bolt and extending approximately 3/16 of an inch from the face of the breech bolt. The extractor hooks over the bottom rim of a shell and pulls the shell from the chamber for ejection through the ejection port.

   a. LOOK into the fore-end of the receiver with the action closed and the safety ON.

      You should see the extractor at the "3 o'clock" position on the front of the breech bolt.

   b. MOVE the extractor with your left index finger to check the spring tension and condition.

      NOTE: If the extractor is missing or if it malfunctions, take your shotgun to a competent armorer for repair.

5. CHECK the firing pin and the retractor spring. The firing pin is in the breech bolt approximately 1/8 of an inch below the face of the bolt. When struck by the hammer, the firing pin moves forward through the breech bolt and strikes the shell primer.

   To check the firing pin and retractor spring, you should

   a. COCK the action with the safety ON.

   b. PLACE a penny on the face of the breech bolt covering the firing pin hole.

   c. RELEASE the safety and pull the trigger. This will tell you whether the firing pin is long enough and the hammer spring strong enough to detonate the shell primer. The penny will be dented.

d. COCK your shotgun with the fore-end (action slide).

e. HOLD the butt-end of your shotgun upward and visually check the firing pin to be sure that it is still recessed below the face of the breech bolt.

NOTE: If the firing pin protrudes, the retractor spring is broken and you must take your shotgun to a competent armorer for repair.

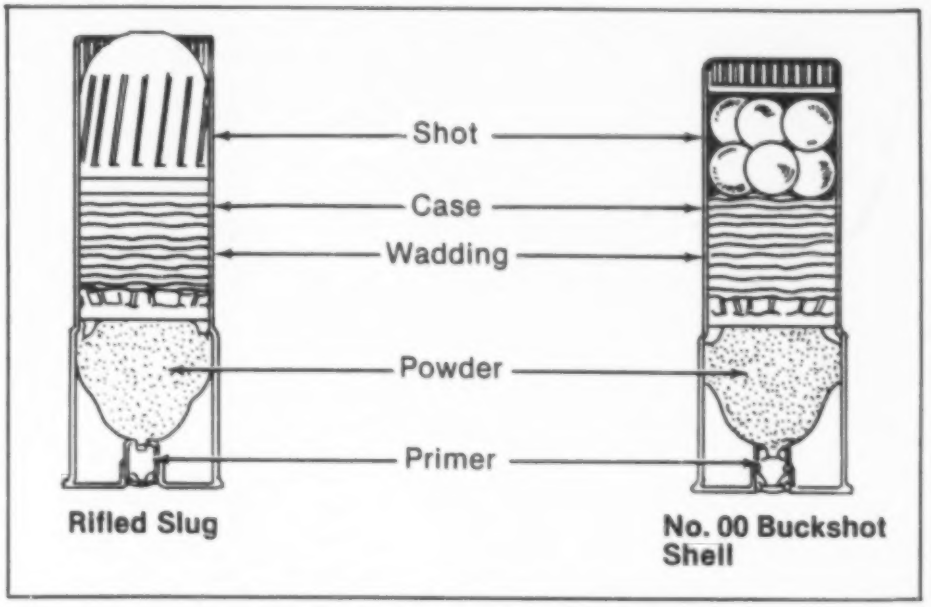
OBJECTIVE 10

Identify the order of steps for reassembling a shotgun.

After you have inspected your shotgun, you must put the safety ON (red band will NOT show) and replace the barrel. To do this, you should

1. REMOVE the magazine cap.
2. HOLD your shotgun with the fore-end in your right hand, magazine pointed upward, ejection port facing to the right, and the butt plate resting on your hip or thigh.
3. GRASP the barrel near the muzzle with your left hand.
4. PLACE the barrel into the fore-end of the receiver, making sure that the barrel guide ring slides over the magazine tube.
5. REPLACE the magazine cap and turn it clockwise until it is tight.
6. CLOSE the action and check the shotgun to be sure that it operates properly.

OBJECTIVE 11 **Identify the basic parts of shotgun ammunition.**



Adapted from *Criminal Justice Systems (Student Guide)*, by The Center for Instructional Development and Services, Florida State University. Used with permission.

OBJECTIVE 12 **Define a rifled slug.**

The rifled slug is a single projectile—as compared to the multiple projectiles or shot in a shotgun shell—of about .72 caliber, molded with simulated lands and with groove marks or riflings on its base. The rifled slug leaves the muzzle at approximately 1600 feet per second, with a maximum range (12-gauge slug) from 800 to 1400 yards and a maximum effective accuracy of about 200 yards.

NOTE: With practice, you could place all rounds of rifled slugs into a six-inch grouping from fifty yards.

OBJECTIVE 13 **Describe the most common multiple shot load (00 buck).**

The most common shot size used is 00 buck, containing nine (9) separate pellets of approximately .32 caliber. This load is often used as an anti-personnel round. The firepower of your shotgun, loaded with 00 buck, compares favorably with nine .32 caliber bullets striking a target at the same time.

OBJECTIVE 14

Describe the spread of shot with multiple shot loads.

When using a shotgun, on the firing range or on the job, you must always remember that the shot pattern expands or spreads as the distance to the target increases. Because of this spread, a distance of twenty-five (25) yards would be the recommended maximum distance with this load.

OBJECTIVE 15

Compare the penetrating ability of a rifled slug and multiple shot loads.

RIFLED SLUG

The initial penetrating ability of the rifled slug is good. At a distance of up to 200 yards, the slug will penetrate a metal house door, plastered interior walls, automobile doors, and the rear trunk and seat of most cars. The rifled slug is a formidable type of shotgun ammunition on the firing range or on the job.

MULTIPLE-SHOT LOADS

At close range—25 feet or less—a load of 00 buckshot will penetrate the door of an automobile and effectively strike a subject. It will also completely pass through a metal house door and the trunk of an automobile. At closer range—about 6 feet—a load of 00 buck can tear the lock from a steel door, and two more well-placed shots can tear away the hinges and the door itself.

NOTE: The penetrating ability of rifled slugs and multiple-shot loads requires safe and careful handling of the loaded shotgun!

OBJECTIVE SHEET

FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOTGUN SHOOTING — IX

INTRODUCTION

The fundamentals of shotgun shooting are a central part of any firearms training course. The shotgun is a versatile weapon in the hands of an individual who understands and follows the proper techniques for handling and firing it.

UNIT OBJECTIVE

After completing this unit, you will have the skills needed to properly load and unload the Remington 870 shotgun, handle it in a firing situation, and fire from a number of combat shooting positions.

PREREQUISITE

You must successfully complete the Revolver Course of this Firearms Training Phase before you can take this Optional Shotgun Course.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

After completing this unit, you will be able to

1. Identify the order of steps for mounting a shotgun.
2. State basic guidelines for aiming a shotgun.
3. State the steps for proper swing-through/follow-through.
4. Identify the order of steps for shooting in the standing position.
5. Identify the order of steps for shooting in the kneeling position.
6. Define a "double shuck"/jamming.
7. State the steps for clearing the Remington 870.
8. Explain the importance of properly loading and unloading a shotgun.
9. Identify the order of steps for combat loading a shotgun.
10. Identify the order of steps for loading the magazine (under normal conditions).
11. Identify the order of steps for loading the chamber from the magazine.
12. Identify the order of steps for unloading the chamber.
13. State the steps for unloading the magazine.

14. List considerations for storing a shotgun in-service.

15. Describe methods of storing a shotgun in-service.

16. State basic guidelines for storing a shotgun in-service.

PREPARATION

1. Review the unit and plan your presentation.
2. Follow the time limit for presenting the unit (as closely as possible).
3. DO NOT LOAD any firearms during classroom discussion and DO NOT ALLOW any actual loading in the classroom.

   IMPORTANT: Demonstrate the techniques for loading, unloading and firing the weapon. NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
4. Design transparencies and handouts to reinforce the objectives in the unit, to provide additional information, or to facilitate in-class activities.
5. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET.

   NOTE: The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.

DELIVERY

Objective 1-13

- Demonstrate each step.

  IMPORTANT: NEVER use a loaded weapon for any part of your classroom instruction.
- Discuss possible situations where fatal mistakes could occur.

Objective 14

- Discuss the importance of ease of access and visibility.

Objective 15

- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method.

Objective 16

- Explain (or ask students to explain) why each guideline is important.

REFERENCES

- Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET).
- Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOTGUN SHOOTING	IX

OBJECTIVE 1 **Identify the order of steps for mounting a shotgun.**

NOTE: Mounting the shotgun means bringing your shotgun into firing position.

1. HOLD your shotgun in the port arms position.
2. MOVE your feet into position.
3. BRING your shotgun up to your cheek and firmly place the butt of the firearm into the hollow of your shoulder, with your head thrust slightly forward and your elbow up.
4. MOVE the barrel in the direction of the target while you are performing the other steps.

OBJECTIVE 2 **State basic guidelines for aiming a shotgun.**

NOTE: When using a shotgun with only a post- or bead-type front sight, you must be especially careful when aligning the barrel.

1. KEEP both eyes open.
2. LOOK over the breech along the top of the barrel to the front sight.
3. SQUEEZE the trigger with a firm, steady pressure when firing at a stationary target (same as for rifle shooting).
4. SLAP the trigger when firing at a moving target.

   NOTE: The trigger should be in the bend between the first and second joint of your index finger.

OBJECTIVE 3 **State the steps for proper swing-through/follow-through.**

1. Aim on the target—swing your shotgun on the moving target by starting behind the target and catching up to it
2. Swing through the target—using a smooth swing, move with the target and slap the trigger when you have pointed your shotgun at the moving target

   NOTE: Swing the barrel past the target after you have pulled the trigger.

3. Follow-through—continue the swing after you have fired at the moving target, to ensure a smooth swing and proper pointing of your shotgun

   NOTE: When firing your shotgun at a moving target, you must consider (1) the movements and speed of the target, (2) your reaction time, (3) the mechanical delay of your shotgun, and (4) the travel of the shot. The process of swing-through/follow-through will enable you to properly handle these four considerations.

OBJECTIVE 4 **Identify the order of steps for shooting in the standing position.**

1. PLACE your left foot about 12 to 15 inches forward and slightly to the left of a direct line to the target.

   NOTE: Put your weight on the ball of your forward foot with your knee slightly bent—lean into your firearm. Be careful not to exaggerate this stance, since you could lose your balance.

2. EXTEND your left arm.

3. PLACE your left hand on the fore-end/action slide.

4. PLACE your right hand on the pistol grip.

   NOTE: This stance is similar to the "boxer's stance."

5. KEEP both eyes on your target.

6. BRING your shotgun up to your cheek and firmly place the butt of the firearm into the hollow of your shoulder, with your head thrust slightly forward and your elbow up.

OBJECTIVE 5 **Identify the order of steps for shooting in the kneeling position.**

1. PLACE your left hand on the fore-end/action slide.

2. PLACE your right hand on the pistol grip.

3. KEEP both eyes on your target.

4. BRING your shotgun up to your cheek and firmly place the butt of the firearm into the hollow of your shoulder, with your head thrust slightly forward and your elbow up.

5. EXTEND your left foot as far as is comfortable and DROP to your right knee.

6. PLACE your left elbow 2 or 3 inches forward of your knee (for support).

7. SIT on your right heel (to allow for mobility).

OBJECTIVE 6 **Define a "double shuck"/jamming.**

"Double shuck"/jamming—When the shotgun ejects two rounds from the magazine at the same time when firing rapid-fire.

NOTE: The manufacturer will often recommend that you disassemble the shotgun to clear the jam. However, when using the weapon in a combat situation, you must be able to clear the jam in a more practical way.

OBJECTIVE 7 **State the steps for clearing the Remington 870.**

1. HOLD the shotgun with your left hand on the fore-end/action slide and the forefinger of your right hand holding down on the action release lever.

2. STRIKE the butt of your shotgun firmly against a solid object.

   NOTE: The stock of your shotgun may break, but you should still be able to use the firearm in a combat situation.

OBJECTIVE 8 **Explain the importance of properly loading and unloading a shotgun.**

You can easily make potentially fatal mistakes. Handling a shotgun while you are under the stress of a combat situation requires confidence in the use of your firearm, the ability to act quickly, and the skill to fire accurately. For each action under combat situations, including loading the weapon, you must follow a specific procedure.

OBJECTIVE 9 **Identify the order of steps for combat loading a shotgun.**

NOTE: These steps apply to the Remington 870 shotgun, but can be modified for other brands or types.

1. HOLD your shotgun by the pistol grip with your right hand, the shotgun parallel to the ground, with the stock resting against your right side.

   NOTE: For right-handed shooters.

2. KEEP your eyes <u>on the target</u>—do not look at your shotgun while loading.

NOTE: The subject may move or change location. You must be able to follow the subject's movements at all times, and be ready to fire immediately from this position or with your shotgun raised to your shoulder.

3. CARRY your ammunition in your left front pocket, since you will load with your left hand.

4. GRASP a shell in your left hand, with the base of the shell resting against the inside of your little finger.

5. PASS your left hand under the action and drop the shell into the ejection port.

   NOTE: If you pick up the shell with the brass touching the index finger, your hand goes over the receiver.

6. SLIDE your left hand forward to the fore-end/action slide and "slam" the action forward—you can now fire once.

7. To load the magazine HOLD your shotgun in the same manner with a shell in your left hand. BRING your left hand under the firearm and depress the shell carrier with the shell.

8. PLACE each shell into the magazine with your left thumb—continue until you have fully loaded the magazine.

   NOTE: You should know how many shells the magazine will hold, and count the rounds as you load them. This will help you save time in a dangerous situation, by preventing you from trying to load more shells than the magazine will hold.

IMPORTANT: You should not load or unload your shotgun inside a building or vehicle, unless in a shooting situation. Accidental discharges frequently occur while loading and unloading shotguns. Always point your firearm in a safe direction outside a building or vehicle while loading.

OBJECTIVE 10 **Identify the order of steps for loading the magazine (under normal conditions).**

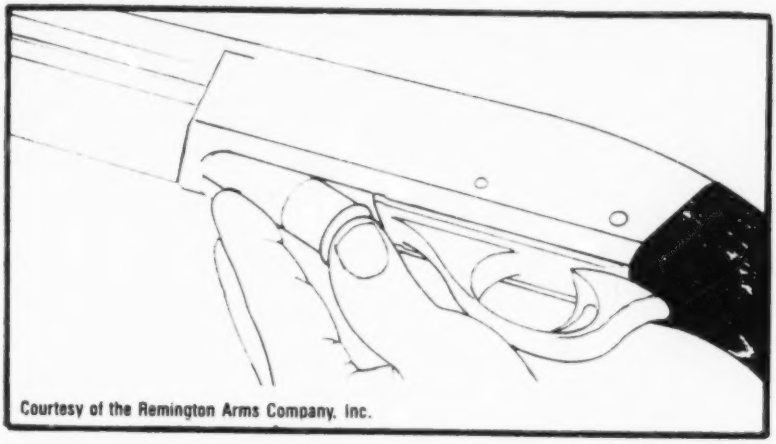
1. POINT the shotgun in a safe direction.

2. ENGAGE the safety. (Red band will NOT show.)

3. LOAD the shotgun chamber as previously directed.

4. PRESS the next shell against the carrier, lifting or pushing the carrier UP. (See Figure 1.)

FIGURE 1



Courtesy of the Remington Arms Company, Inc.

5. PUSH shells of the correct gauge, one at a time, fully forward into the magazine until full.

   NOTE: Be sure that the rim of each shell snaps past the shell latch to prevent sliding back over the carrier. If the shell slides back over the carrier, a double shuck will result.

OBJECTIVE 11 **Identify the order of steps for loading the chamber from the magazine.**

1. POINT the shotgun in a safe direction.

   IMPORTANT: You must never load or unload your shotgun inside a building or vehicle. Accidental discharges frequently occur while loading or unloading shotguns. Always point your firearm in a safe direction outside a building or vehicle.

2. HOLD your shotgun by the pistol grip with your right hand, your left hand on the fore-end/action slide.

   NOTE: For right-handed shooters.

3. PUSH upward on the action bar lock with your middle finger and cycle the action briskly—this movement will cock the hammer and load one round into the chamber.

   NOTE: You should wait to load your shotgun at the site, not while you are en-route to the scene. Often, the sound of the shotgun action as you load the chamber will be enough to convince a subject to surrender.

4. MOVE your trigger finger to the safety.

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NOTE: Do not release the safety until you are ready to fire!

5. If you must fire the shotgun, CYCLE the action immediately once again to place another round into the chamber.

CAUTION: When you no longer need your shotgun at the scene of a disturbance or investigation, you must not forget about the live round(s) in the chamber. If you hand your firearm to another person, you should tell that person to clear the chamber. If you receive a shotgun from another person, you must (1) clear it properly, then (2) reload the shotgun for your own use, if necessary. When storing your shotgun, be sure that you have followed the guidelines for the appropriate means of storage. Do not store a chamber-loaded shotgun in a vehicle! Your shotgun should be magazine-loaded, with the action closed and uncocked and the safety engaged. Do not allow anyone to exert pressure on the trigger—this could cause the safety to malfunction.

OBJECTIVE 12 **Identify the order of steps for unloading the chamber.**

1. ENGAGE the safety. (Red band will NOT show.)

NOTE: Point your shotgun in a safe direction.

2. HOLD your shotgun by the pistol grip with your right hand, your left hand on the action slide/fore-end.

NOTE: For right-handed shooters.

3. PUSH upward on the action bar lock.

4. PULL the fore-end slowly rearward until the front of the shell is even with the ejection port.

5. LIFT the front of the shell outward and remove the shell from the ejection port.

NOTE: Look into the ejection port. Check the chamber and magazine to make sure there are no shells in the shotgun.

OBJECTIVE 13 **State the steps for unloading the magazine.**

1. After unloading the chamber, LIFT the shell carrier and depress the shell latches. (This will allow one shell to be ejected from the magazine.)

2. REPEAT Step 1 until all of the shells are ejected from the magazine.

3. INSPECT the magazine shell follower to be sure that the magazine is empty.

OBJECTIVE 14 **List considerations for storing a shotgun in-service.**

1. Your ease of access to the shotgun.

2. The visibility of your shotgun to other persons.

   NOTE: In some situations, you may want your shotgun to be visible to others, acting as a deterrent without being fired. Other situations may require that your shotgun remain stored out of view.

OBJECTIVE 15 **Describe methods of storing a shotgun in-service.**

Dash-Mounted Locking Device, on the passenger side with the barrel UP, with access by a

1. Concealed Electric Switch under the instrument panel, connected directly to the battery. This method offers the quickest access to your mounted shotgun, but anyone can gain access as long as the ignition is on or if the switch is connected directly to the battery;

   OR

2. Key Lock, allowing access only with a key. This method may not allow ready access during stressful situations, when you must quickly find and use the right key.

   NOTE: Your employer may determine your method of storage. If not, then choose the method that best suits your needs, and that offers the best possible combination of protection and low (or high) visibility for your shotgun.

OBJECTIVE 16 **State basic guidelines for storing a shotgun in-service.**

1. Never store a chamber-loaded shotgun.

2. Do not cross your body with the muzzle of your shotgun.

3. Point the muzzle in a safe direction—handle your shotgun by the pistol grip, fore-end, or action slide.

4. It is recommended not to store your shotgun in the trunk of your vehicle—your shotgun would be inaccessible to you in time of need or when rapid access is required.

OBJECTIVE SHEET	SHOTGUN FAMILIARIZATION X
INTRODUCTION	In order to be an armed security guard or private investigator, you must successfully complete a firearms qualification course for revolvers, in addition to all of the previous units of instruction in this Phase of Private Security Training.
UNIT OBJECTIVE	This Shotgun Familiarization Course is scored for record, not for qualification.
PREREQUISITE	You must successfully complete the Revolver Course of this Firearms Training Phase before you can take this Optional Shotgun Course.
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	After completing this unit, you will be able to 1. List items needed for the shotgun familiarization courses. 2. Fire Course #1 in two phases. 3. Fire Course #2 in two phases.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES	SHOTGUN FAMILIARIZATION X
PREPARATION	1. Review the objectives before beginning instruction on the firing range. 2. Make students aware of the comprehensive firearms licensing examination to be offered by CLEET only on dates and times as specified by CLEET. **NOTE:** The comprehensive firearms licensing examination will cover the information presented in Unit I through Unit VI of the Revolver Course and will include firearms safety as well as general knowledge.
DELIVERY	This unit is instructed on the firing range.
REFERENCES	• Objectives in the Revolver Course and the Optional Shotgun Course adapted and used with permission of the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET). • Refer to the *Oklahoma Private Security Rules and Regulations* for specific information about firearms training.

INFORMATION SHEET	SHOTGUN FAMILIARIZATION X
OBJECTIVE 1	**List items needed for the shotgun familiarization courses.** **IMPORTANT:** These courses are familiarization courses in the proper use of the service pump-action shotgun and are scored for record, NOT FOR QUALIFICATION. • A service shotgun that meets the specifications outlined in the *Private Security Rules and Regulations* • One box (25 rounds) of 12-gauge skeet loads • Five rifled slugs and five .00 buckshot, 12-gauge shells • B-27 type targets
OBJECTIVE 2	**Fire Course #1 in two phases.** **PHASE 1** You will fire a total of ten (10) rounds during this Phase. 15 Yard Line Shooters on the firing line will hold their weapon at port arms, action open, safety engaged. On command, shooters will COMBAT LOAD 1 round and MOUNT the weapon, safety engaged. On command or on the turn of the target, shooters will FIRE 1 round, make the weapon safe, and return to port arms position. **PHASE 2** You will fire a total of ten (10) rounds during this Phase. 15 Yard Line Shooters on the firing line will hold their weapon at port arms, action open, safety engaged. On command, shooters will COMBAT LOAD 2 rounds and MOUNT the weapon, safety engaged. On command or on the turn of the target, shooters will FIRE 2 rounds, make the weapon safe, and return to port arms position.
OBJECTIVE 3	**Fire Course #2 in two phases.** **NOTE:** Combat Loading Only NUMBER OF ROUNDS: Five (5) slugs and five (5) .00 buck

TARGET: B-27 (Two targets per shooter)

SCORING: Two (2) points for each hit INSIDE or TOUCHING the 8 ring

One (1) point for each hit OUTSIDE the 8 ring or on the silhouette

PHASE 1 — SLUG COURSE (LEFT TARGET)

25 Yard Line—LOAD 1 round

On command or on the turn of the target, shooters will FIRE 1 round in ten (10) seconds, from the STANDING SHOULDER POSITION.

25 Yard Line—LOAD 2 rounds

On command or on the turn of the target, shooters will FIRE 1 round from the STANDING SHOULDER POSITION and 1 round from the KNEELING POSITION in twenty (20) seconds.

25 Yard Line—LOAD 2 rounds

On command or on the turn of the target, shooters will FIRE 1 round from the STANDING SHOULDER POSITION and 1 round from the KNEELING POSITION in twenty (20) seconds.

PHASE 2 — 00 BUCKSHOT COURSE (RIGHT TARGET)

25 Yard Line

On command or on the turn of the target, shooters will COMBAT LOAD 3 rounds, FIRE 1 round from the STANDING SHOULDER POSITION and 2 rounds from the KNEELING POSITION in twenty-five (25) seconds.

15 Yard Line

On command or on the turn of the target, shooters will COMBAT LOAD 2 rounds and FIRE 2 rounds from the STANDING SHOULDER POSITION in fifteen (15) seconds.

IMPORTANT: To calculate your score, you should score each of your two targets as noted and add the two scores. The result is your aggregate (total) recorded score.